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Japan Ponders Axis Pact As French Back Britain; Legislature Scraps Taxes

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 5, 1939

Japan Studies Axis Bid as France Backs Britain

Japanese Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin yesterday ended a two-day conference at Lake Como in which they were stated to have considered Japanese adherence to the Italian-German military alliance.

A Japanese informant said they had cabled a detailed report to Tokyo and would return to their posts to await instructions from their home government.

Meanwhile, France stepped into the British-Japanese negotiations for settlement of China issues with a notice to Tokyo that French interests were "linked" with those of Britain.

At the same time, the Japanese War Office unofficially expressed "extreme irritation" over British Prime Minister Chamberlain's assertion that Great Britain might send a fleet to the Far East "in certain circumstances."

"Japan cannot be bluffed," the War Office spokesmen said. "The effect of this threat will be to stiffen our attitude."

[Japan's Anti-Foreign Pressure: Page 4.]

Legislature Scuttles Tax Program

BOSTON—Unable to whip rebellious Republican members into line, the Massachusetts Legislature in a heated session which continued into last night scuttled Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's two-year program for raising $50,000,000 through new "emergency" taxes. In an inter-chamber feud between House and Senate, members voted down proposals for new taxes on cigarettes, inheritances, beano games and for increased surtaxes. [Details: Page 9.]

British Flying Boat Heads Over Atlantic

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—Imperial Airways flying boat Caribou took off today, inaugurating British trans-Atlantic air-mail service with a load of 1,500 pounds of mail for Canada and the United States.

The Caribou was to take on more fuel in the air over Foynes, Ireland, and then head for Botwood, Newfoundland. Another stop is to be made at Montreal before flying to Port Washington, N. Y.

Botwood Airport's status changes: Page 3.

Flying Brothers Still Up After 300 Hours

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The Moody brothers, Hunter and Humphrey, have temporarily abandoned intentions to establish a new world's sustained flight record, but they haven't quit flying. They continued circling the Municipal Airport in their monoplane, well past the 300th hour.

Princess Juliana Has Second Daughter

AMSTERDAM (AP)—A 51-gun salute told the Netherlands today that Crown Princess Juliana had presented the Nation with another princess. The elder daughter of Princess Juliana and her consort, Prince Bernhard, Princess Beatrix, was born Jan. 31, 1938.

Bolivia Places Youth Under 'Civic Discipline'

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—President Busch has ordered "pre-military instruction" for all boys from 12 to 18 and all girls from 15 to 20.

Young men and women who distinguish themselves in the new "civic discipline" will form the Bolivian Civic Youth. The movement will replace all international youth associations, such as the Boy Scouts.

Farley Visits German Postal Ministry

BERLIN (AP)—James A. Farley, United States Postmaster General, here on vacation, paid a courtesy call today on the German Postal Ministry. In the absence of Wilhelm Ohnesorge, Minister of Posts, who also is on vacation, Mr. Farley was received by Jacob Nagel, a secretary in the Ministry.

Caller at Capital

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Dickie Lee

Boy who heads fund for Chinese refugee children visits Speaker William B. Bankhead at Washington.

Bridges Testifies To Seeking Aid Of Communist Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Harry Bridges, the West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations maritime leader whom the Government seeks to deport, contending the native Australian is a Communist, testified yesterday he sought the support of the Communist Party, along with other groups, "possibly 10 times, maybe more," during the 1934 general strike here.

"Was your action in the 1934 strike dictated by reason of your membership in the Communist Party or by reason of your membership in the International Longshoremen's Association?" asked Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief of government counsel.

"It was dictated solely by membership in my union," Mr. Bridges answered.

Mr. Shoemaker inquired

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Arms Missions Off to Moscow; Rift Halts Talks

Britain's special envoy coming home without accord — Conflict of views on aggression.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British Government announced today that its special envoy to Moscow, Mr. William Strang, would return home next week from conferences in which he and Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador, together with the French Ambassador at Moscow, have been attempting to negotiate a peace-front pact with Soviet Russia.

At the same time a joint British-French military mission embarked today for conferences in the Soviet Russian Capital designed to speed conclusion of the military end of the pact.

While a Foreign Office spokesman asserted that no special significance should be attached to Mr. Strang's return, it is regarded both here and at Paris as significant that the envoy is returning without the hoped-for agreement. It is also remarked that the company of British and French Army, Navy, and Air Force, are to some extent covering over the failure to reach an immediate political agreement.

The snag of definition of aggression, direct or indirect, still appears to be holding up the talks, although Sir William Seeds is in a position to continue them without interruption.

The Foreign Office was understood to be sending fresh instructions to Sir William, which it is hoped would clear the way for agreement by the time the military talks were concluded.

The path to defensive understanding with Soviet Russia has been beset by innumerable obstacles since the agreement was first seriously considered by Britain and France last April. The expectation was that democratic powers should arrive at a military compact more binding in its obligations than the entente in effect when the war started in 1914.

German diplomacy has been trained on moves to prevent such an agreement being perfected. The German press has repeatedly stated that it is not Soviet Russia, but Britain, which is taking the lead in the negotiations. For the last few weeks the difficulty has been to balance the obligations of Russia on one side and France and Britain on the other in the event of German aggression against a third party.

U. S. Pact Extended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The United States and Russia have extended for 12 months, effective tomorrow, an agreement under which Russia will buy at least $40,000,000 worth of American goods in the next 12 months and the United States will accord Russia the same tariff reductions as countries with which it has trade agreements.

The State Department released the texts of notes between the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, A. I. Mikoyan, and Stuart E. Grummon, American Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, which put the extension of the agreement into effect on Aug. 6.

With respect to Soviet coal shipments to the United States, Russia agreed to restrict its exports in the next 12 months to 400,000 tons. This was considered necessary because of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. During the 1937-1938 agreement year, imports of Soviet coal into the United States were 198,384 tons and in the first nine months of the 1938-1939 agreement year, 134,154 tons.

Although the pact sets $40,000,000 as the minimum Soviet purchases here, officials forecast Soviet orders in excess of this sum. They base their predictions on performances of the last two years.

"The successive commercial agreements between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," said the State Department, "have provided a basis for the gratifying expansion of trade between the two countries which has taken place in response to a number of favorable factors."

Soviet purchases here in the 1937-1938 treaty year were $65,394,000. In the first 11 months of the 1938-1939 agreement year they were $58,700,000. In 1933 Soviet purchases here had reached a low of $10,674,000 from a high of $136,162,000 in 1930.

Britishers Compete In Sheep Shearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — London's sheep go streamlined each year at the sheep shearing contest organized by the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs in Hyde Park.

A girl shearer was among the 36 competitors this year for the first time in the history of the contest. She was Miss Evelyn Wood of Kirbymoorside who, with her brother formed the team representing the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Nearly 500 sheep were shorn during the contest, 18 at a time. Each competitor shears six sheep.

Milwaukee's Progress Portrayed

The Milwaukee River Winds Through the City

The German contribution to the beauty and the success of Milwaukee has been very great. A tradition possibly inherited from their forbears in Dresden, Nürnberg, Frankfurt has made it the architectural peer of celebrated foreign capitals, Stockholm, Venice, Geneva. Its waterfront is as fine as that of Budapest. It is a "home" city in which the dwellings are owned by one-half the occupants. It is a city of parks, spacious lawns, tree-lined avenues, but with its vast commercial success it has kept to the fore in the arts and the ways of living other than barter and exchange.

Milwaukee—American City That Was Built by Germans

Rediscovering America
Fifth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE — I have been greatly impressed during my present wanderings in America to come across so many fellow citizens of German origin. I had grown accustomed to finding German settlers all over southeast Europe, but had not realized my country contained so many of them.

I constantly meet them in Hungary, where for half a millennium they have played a very vital role—indeed, during most of that time a dominant role. There are half a million in Yugoslavia, more than three quarters of a million in Roumania, over a million in Poland and even more in Russia. In all these lands the Germans hold first place as farmers, artisans, and industrialists. Since they do almost all things well they serve as models and teachers to eastern Europe.

That had come to seem almost natural to me, but I was surprised to see so many people here of German origin. First, I found them in Kansas, when I attended an international peace conference held in a German college. Many of the participants were Americans of German origin and I visited a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Religion Proves Vital to Youth

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The conclusion that America's young men regard religion as an essential factor for high moral and ethical standards was drawn today by Dr. Allen D. Albert of Seabury-Western Seminary of Evanston, Ill., from results of a survey of the 110,000 members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The survey, made by the magazine Future, disclosed that 82 per cent of the 110,000 young men are church members.

Analyzing the results, Dr. Albert, an Episcopal Minister and Secretary of the Faculty of Seabury-Western Seminary, concluded that religion is not losing its place in the minds of the young men of the country.

President May Ask Public Aid Over Congress

Believed he will exert pressure on fiscal plans and call special session in fall.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The Seventy-fifth Congress brings its acrimonious and eventful first session to a conclusion today. It does so with a coalition of Republicans and Conservative Democrats in full revolt against the White House on fiscal matters and with the prospect that President Roosevelt will carry the matter to the Nation sometime between now and next January when Congress meets again.

In the meantime, in the final hours of the expiring session, the Senate restored many of the cuts made by the House in the third deficiency appropriation bill, but it did not and could not wipe out the memory of the New Deal's repeated defeats on the biggest financial proposal of the session, the great so-called "lending-spending bill" which, with its companion housing bill, would have launched the Federal Government into vast new fields of capital works.

When the two chambers met for their final session after a heated night session of the Senate, all but one of the major difficulties to adjournment had been cleared away. The Senate had approved a $185,000,000 deficiency bill, as contrasted to one of $54,000,000 passed by the House, the chief item added being $119,000,000 to restore the impaired capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was taken for granted the House would accept the agreement with little trouble. Even at the new Senate figure, the total is considerably less than that originally approved by the Budget Bureau.

Features of Final Hours

Other important events occurred in the final hours: amendments to the deficiency bill offered a chance to review half a dozen major problems.

After three hours of acrimonious debate, the Senate approved $50,000 to continue the La Follette Committee over the protests of Senators Hiram Johnson (R) of California, in whose State the Committee proposes to investigate the "Associated Farmers," and of Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina.

The Senate rejected efforts to restore the prevailing wage system of WPA through a rider to the deficiency bill, and another rider which would have modified the 18-month rotation requirement on WPA rolls. In each case the advocates of these measures secured more than a majority, but to effect the parliamentary maneuver of suspending the rules to attach the amendments they required a two-thirds vote, which they did not achieve. The vote on the first was 40 to 31; on the second 39 to 31.

One of the biggest achievements of the day was an agreement in Conference Committee on the rival versions of the Social Security Act changes. Though technical, these amendments are tremendously important both as tax-savers, business stimulants, and as vehicles for improving the administration of the far-reaching law.

Connally Cleared Way

The conference agreement was achieved when Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas finally gave up his unavailing fight to raise federal contributions to States for old-age pension payments from the present 50-50 basis to a ratio of 2 to 1.

Hope for getting ou. the amendments had been all but abandoned after a month's deadlock. With final Senate approval, the changes will bring an estimated $1,000,000,000 in tax savings to employers and employees in the next three years and greatly broaden and extend the benfits.

Passage of the bill also has a political effect. Many observers believe President Roosevelt will summon a special session of Congress next fall and confront them with the uncompleted New Deal program and the lending bill. One of the most valid reasons for such a special session would have been to complete the deadlocked Social Security Act changes, and by the same token, their enactment now removes by so much the argument for such a call.

As the deficiency bill now stands it is only about $26,000,000 under budget estimates for the deficiencies of federal departments, bureaus and agencies. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had won his fight in the Senate to restore the Commodity Credit Corporation cut, and in addition $20,000,000 additional had been allocated to the Social Security Administration and $1,000,000 extra for wage-hour administration.

President Resorts to Latin

The House fiscal slash which provoked President Roosevelt to resort to Latin to express his ire—"res ipsa loquitur"—it speaks for itself—had been largely removed and the Senate appeared to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Farm Interest Rate at Low Point

Average rate on farm mortgages in U. S. is placed at 5.25 p. c. by FCA.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The American farmer is paying a lower average interest rate on his farm mortgage today than at any time on record, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Average interest rate on all farm mortgages dropped from approximately 6 per cent in 1929 to 5.25 per cent in 1937 and available data indicate a further decline during 1938.

"Getting interest rates for agriculture as low as those available to other industrial groups has been one of the major objectives of the Farm Credit Administration, and that objective has been realized," says F. F. Hill, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. He describes the contract rate of 4 per cent on Federal Land Bank loans and the temporary rate of 3½ per cent provided by Congress as the lowest mortgage rates available to any class of individual borrowers in the country.

Effect of Lower Rates

"The competitive effect of these rates," he says, "has helped to reduce the mortgage interest bill of all farmers irrespective of the source from which they borrow."

Congress established the temporary interest rate of 3½ per cent on Federal Land Bank loans and of 4 per cent on loans from the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund in order to tide farmers over depression years. The low rates run until July 1, 1940, when the contract rates of 4 per cent on Land Bank loans and 5 per cent on Farm Mortgage Corporation loans will be restored.

The interest rate on mortgages held by private companies still runs considerably higher than the Government rate, thus holding the combined average of private and public rates somewhat above the rate established by the Farm Credit Administration.

Comparison of Rates

The average interest rate of 5.25 per cent paid on farm mortgages in 1937 was lower than the average of 5.90 per cent paid on farm mortgages on urban properties and 5.28 per cent for all industrial enterprises.

It was lower than for any important enterprise except the 4.55 per cent paid on long term indebtedness of railroads and 4.71 per cent on public utilities. The latter are Department of Commerce figures.

Approximately 33 per cent of all farms in the United States carried mortgages at the beginning of 1938. The debt amounted to $7,082,000,000, of which $2,835,900,000 or about 40 per cent was held by the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

In the field of general home financing, the Home Owners Loan Corporation has just cut its interest rate from 5 to 4½ per cent.

U. S. and Canada Aid Their Farmers

One of the great trends in the agriculture of the North American continent is the bringing down of the rate of interest required for payment on the mortgage on the farm.

Some farm borrowers in the United States are getting better interest rates as a class today than any other type of individual, according to Government officials.

In Canada a new Dominion Act just going into operation provides further Government help to farmers in debt on their land and to others also. As an instrument in effecting adjustments, a Government-owned Central Mortgage Bank is set up, capitalized at $10,000,000 and authorized to issue up to $200,000,000 in Government-guaranteed debentures.

Canada plans a further cut in farm mortgage interest rates through Central Bank.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Interest rates on Canadian farm mortgages, already reduced to the lowest point in the history of the Dominion, are due to be further cut by the operation of the Central Mortgage Bank, which will undoubtedly have a marked effect upon long-term borrowing in the nation.

Not only will the bank make it possible for existing mortgage rates in its field to be reduced to 5 per cent, provide for the writing off of arrears and principal to 80 per cent of the fair market value of the land, but it will make available new money at rock-bottom rates. The new rate will be about 2 per cent above that which the Federal Government pays for its money. It now borrows long term funds at about 3 per cent.

While the bank will directly concern only those borrowers who are indebted to the 60 major financial institutions the readjustment of the basis of long term borrowing will react throughout the entire structure as debt arrangement plans have in the past ten years.

Sharp Drop in Rates

In 1929 the average interest rate on farm mortgages was about 8 per cent. The hardships suffered by farmers, especially in the West, created a demand for the lightening of the burden which was rapidly mounting through their almost complete inability to pay. Under the Farmers Creditors' Arrangement Act of 1934, passed by the Bennett Government, 43,000 farmers applied for revision of their mortgages and of their total debt of $250,000,000, about $80,000,000 was written off. In Saskatchewan alone 1,000 farmers pared their debt by $11,000,000.

Under the Voluntary Debt Adjustment plan offered in 1937 to the three Prairie Provinces by the Federal Government and accepted by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan the machinery for the further scaling down of debt was established and farm mortgage rates were reduced to 6 per cent. Premier William Aberhart of Alberta refused to enter into the plan but through individual contact

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Intimate Message from Washington

Cocked Hats and Brass Buttons Don't Make a Navy but What's Under Hats and Buttons Helps a Lot to Make a Navy Able

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The United States Navy appeared in its most disarming aspect this week. In a brief ceremony, the high executive command—the post of chief of naval operations—changed hands. Admiral William D. Leahy retired to become Governor of Puerto Rico and Rear Admiral Harold R. Stark took over.

The occasion was a study in contrasts. To the imagination of the onlooker, the ceremony was surcharged with meaning, coming at this time of breathtaking armament and world tension; and yet to his inquiring eye it was a very casual affair indeed. One might have expected at least a hint of the pageantry in which navies are gifted.

Nowadays the public is generously supplied with this tingling brand of drama, and many an American who never touched salt water has ridden with long gray lines of dreadnaughts from his chair in the motion picture theater. But no such glory dazzled the eye of the observer in the low factory-like building of the Navy Department when the ceremony took place.

It Was All Very Simple

There was not a cockade nor a brass button, not a uniform in sight. Just a small group of men in the business-like office of the Secretary of the Navy dressed in informal white with varicolored neckties. As usual, the Navy was not only on time but slightly ahead, and it was not until Admiral Stark stood with upraised hand, listening to the oath of office, that the minute hand reached 10 o'clock. But it was ten landlubberly strokes which sounded forth, instead of four nautical bells. Not even a pop-gun was to be heard by way of salute and the only decoration was a pair of miniature telescopes on the mantel, framing the Admiral's arm. In a moment the impressive oath was read, the "I do" firmly pronounced, and the ceremony was over.

The next scene was a jovial press conference in the new chief's office. "Come in often," the Admiral said. "After all, this is the people's Navy!"

Meanwhile, there was a droning undercurrent in the back of the onlooker's memory, like the singing of a distant wind in the midst of a calm at sea. On Friday a week past, President Roosevelt had pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on Admiral Leahy for "measures, both executive and legislative, the value of which are clearly evidenced in the present high state of readiness and efficiency of the United States Fleet and of the entire naval establishment." Those were the President's words. On Monday following, the Admiral left his swansong with the Navy in his last annual report.

"If peace cannot be preserved," he said, "our broad naval strategy must be offensive, and the United States Fleet should engage and defeat the enemy fleet wherever it can be brought to action . . . as quickly as possible and at a safe distance from our shores."

Maneuvers in the Pacific

On Tuesday, a newspaperman from the State Department pointed out that if Japan hardened as a result of Secretary Hull's action denouncing the 1911 trade treaty, the issue might be precipitated. Would the United States stay in the Orient in force, or would it move out? To stay would require more than words of persuasion, and he surmised that the main fleet of the Navy might hold its fleet maneuvers significantly far out toward the western Pacific next spring.

Wednesday came the ceremony at the Navy Department and, although Admiral Stark declined to discuss his policies, out of the office files came a copy of his latest speech, at Boston as late as June 5 of this year.

"When we speak of the technology of national defense, we actually are speaking of the technology of war," he said. " . . . The world turmoil of today is such that war is not only a possibility but must be considered a probability. I am not speaking as an alarmist and I do not predict that we will be involved in any major war; nevertheless . . . there is nothing for us to do but be ready to defend our interests and maintain our national integrity, should another Armageddon occur."

"A people's navy," the Admiral said at his press conference, and he would be the first to insist that the people want peace. It is not his function, nor that of this message, to discuss how: but in the face of mounting confusion, let there be no doubt as to the grim preparedness measures being taken by Navy and White House at this time. They are not fully indicated by a pleasant ceremony carried out by admirals in civilian white clothes in the sunshine of a Washington summer morning.

Saville R. Davis

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The Week in Focus: Rebellious Congress Ignores Roosevelt 'Musts' in Adjournment

House Discards Lending Bill; Revolt Shifts 1940 Outlook

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Congress is going home after a session that began with restiveness against New Deal leadership and ended in open revolt.

A coalition of Republicans and Conservative Democrats first riddled and then discarded the President's $3,060,000,000 lending bill—one of his "musts." It had been reduced to half that sum before the House administered the coupe de grâce.

Economy-bent for a change, the House rejected, 191-170, the project for $800,000,000 to double the lending resources of the United States Housing Authority.

Another move that can be called anti-social or wise according to the point of view is the House action in voting $50,000 for its own survey of the National Labor Relations Board. But the Senate voted to make the Civilian Conservation Corps permanent.

The pressure of last-minute business was terrific. In six hours the House passed 244 bills, most of them minor. The Senate in four hours ground 229 measures through its mill.

Among them came appropriations for the cultural program in Latin America and authorization of a third set of Panama Canal locks.

Democratic restiveness foreshadows difficulties in the 1940 convention. Mr. Roosevelt in signing the Hatch bill also affected the convention, for Federal employees except at the top will be barred from political activity. The President warned that the act must be administered to protect civil rights of civil servants.

Two Parliaments

France and Britain face the coming autumn with their destinies still primarily in the hands of their Executive departments. Both Parliaments will remain in recess unless they are called for emergency sessions.

The Daladier Government broke boldly with precedent in the land of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." By decree on July 29 the present Parliament was extended two years, to June 1, 1942. The regular quadrennial election next June is postponed.

Socialists and Communists assail the postponement as undermining democracy. The Government replies that it is a purely emergency measure, in line with the original grant of decree powers to M. Daladier last March. The inference is that the emergency continues.

A new spy code decreed July 30 provides the capital penalty for 10 separate offenses.

In Britain, Parliament considered the outlook so serious it did not want to go home, or at least, not to stay home all summer. Prime Minister Chamberlain finally made adjournment a question of confidence, and won by a reduced majority of 250 to 132. The Opposition proposed that Parliament keep a close grip on affairs, noting that Germany's triumph at Munich occurred during a recess. Mr. Winston Churchill favored a one-day session on Aug. 21, but was overruled. Parliament stands adjourned from Aug. 4 to Oct. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain argued that the Government, backed by ever-rising armaments, has everything in hand.

Cargill, Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette
'Kitchen Police'

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
On His Way Out

Elderman, Washington Post
That's That!

Japan-Reich Trade Pact

Japan has countered the impending loss of its trade treaty with the United States, by initialing in Berlin a revision of the German trade treaty, and by Lake Como conversations with Italy and Germany on joining the Axis military alliance.

A Japanese trade mission is to visit Germany and Italy. Thus Japan swings toward the Rome-Berlin Axis in economics, just as it already has in diplomacy. The profound impact of this event is seen when it is recalled that in the war of 1914-18 Japan was an ally of America, Britain, and France against Germany.

Neither the Reich nor Japan commands raw materials both need. That fact underlies their campaign for re-division of world resources.

Heavy Japanese buying in the United tSates is indicated during the six-months period before treaty termination.

Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi conferred with Secretary Hull on abrogation of the trade treaty, and it was announced that Yakichiro Suma, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, would go to Tokyo at once to report.

Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated Aug. 1 that Britain stands for upholding the Chinese currency. Washington also stands by. Britain has consulted with France and the United States on Japan's demand for surrender of the Chinese silver reserve at Tientsin.

Anti-British Boycott

Anti-British mass meetings in Tokyo led to a march of 15,000 who assembled before the British Embassy. British travelers reaching Tientsin from Tsinan were warned they would not be safe after Aug. 10. Boycott of British goods is spreading in North China.

American investments in China have been reduced from a value of $132,000,000 in 1938, to $98,000,000 as a result of war. Possibly that explains in part why Admiral William D. Leahy, retiring Chief of Naval Operations, favored in his annual report the tactics of offense as the best defense. Observers believed he meant that Guam should be forfeited even against Japan's continued protest.

Prime Minister Chamberlain said Aug. 4 that Britain might send a larger fleet to the Far East "in certain circumstances."

Francis B. Sayre was confirmed July 29 by the U. S. Senate as Philippines High Commissioner.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, said Britain stands ready to assist in mediation of the China war "if and when they could usefully be employed."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, and Japanese Premier Baron Hiranuma, both endorsed the Oxford Movement's "Moral Rearmament" program in messages to the San Francisco Exposition.

Prohibition in Bombay

Mohandas K. Gandhi this week saw the great port of Bombay and environs under prohibition, an important step toward his drive for all-India prohibition within three years. A "Prohibition Guard" and an extra 1,100 police were aided by volunteer organizations when liquor ceased to flow legally at midnight July 31. Elaborate precautions are being taken against bootlegging.

In Helsingfors, Finland, the International Congress Against Alcoholism heard Dr. Robert Hercod, secretary, trace the progress of temperance throughout the world. Nordic lands were found leading. Norway has raised liquor taxes. Latvia's temperance movement enjoys State subsidies. Estonia's public houses have decreased 243 per cent in four years. Finland has imposed heavy penalties on intoxicated drivers. Germany, too, is curbing liquor production to preserve foodstuffs.

New Zealand's Road Safety Council has approved making it an offense for anyone to drive within half an hour of drinking.

Application of Canada's Temperance Act is raising the issue of provincial rights in Ontario.

At Northfield, Illinois, a roadhouse that posts "No liquor" signs reports business is good.

New York City's Independent Subway System has banned liquor advertising.

The Bridges Trial

Harry Bridges faced Special Trial Examiner James M. Landis at the Immigration Station on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay as star witness in his own case to prevent deportation as a Communist.

"Alfred Renton Bryant Bridges," he responded when asked for his full name. Birthplace, Melbourne, Australia. Profession, labor leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the West Coast.

Jokingly he had referred to himself as a Communist Party member, Mr. Bridges testified, but added he never had joined or paid dues. He admitted Aug. 2 that his Longshoremen's Union had received Communist aid.

Questioners sought his views on democracy (he is for it), capitalism(he has his doubts), the class struggle, Communist terminology, and revolution.

"Is there a class struggle?"

"Yes, very definitely."

Asked whether the class struggle between employers and labor would lead to hostilities, revolution, or war, Mr. Bridges said war is already under way—on the picket lines.

The Government won a victory in having him testify so early, as the defense planned to reserve him several weeks, toward the hearing's close. He had taken the stand briefly July 11 and denied flatly ever being a Communist Party member.

Since opening of the hearing on July 10, scores of witnesses have testified. Aaron Sapiro testified for the Government that Mr. Bridges was a Communist. Lawrence Milner said he had seen Mr. Bridges paying Communist dues but refusing a receipt, and added: "Bridges was their most important man in the labor drive on the West Coast." John L. Leech identified Mr. Bridges as "Comrade Rossi," one-time Communist member.

So the lengthy, contradictory testimony unfolds. Dean Landis has no easy decision to render.

Strike violence in Ohio, Colorado, Michigan, and Massachusetts brought armed restraint. The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee charged the Associated Industries of Cleveland had promoted spying on labor.

Employment increases of 424,000 in June left 9,552,000 still idle in the United States, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Faster Wings

"Honorary Aircraft Pilot's Certificate No. 1" is on its way to Orville Wright by Congressional action.

Pan American Airways asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to start a biweekly service from San Francisco via Los Angeles to Hawaii, Canton Island, and the Fiji Islands to New Zealand.

Imperial Airways' flying boat Caribou inaugurated the second regular line via Botwood, Newfoundland.

The U. S. Army set new transcontinental records, and over Illinois Humphrey and Hunter Moody at this writing were still aloft in a 55 horsepower plane after setting a record of 13 days' continuous flight.

Social Security Act Is Made Vehicle for U. S. Health Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A tentative draft of the "national health bill" came to the Senate yesterday from Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of a subcommittee considering the matter for nearly the whole session. It proposes a system of variable Federal grants in aid to be added to the Social Security Law under which approved State systems would be set up. Cost for the first year would be $81,000,000. Objective of the bill, as stated by the Committee, is "to aid the States in improving health conditions and services in the United States and in establishing systems of insurance against wage loss from temporary disability."

Offering the report on the measure, which was introduced originally last February by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and referred to committee, Senator Murray declared that it did not "propose a new departure or a new type of activity for the Federal Government." He said "the mass of testimony and information available to the subcommittee shows convincingly that there are great opportunities to improve health conditions in this country."

Among principal provisions cited in the report are the following:

1. Federal appropriations to assist States setting up approved plans to "promote the health of mothers and children and to improve medical services in maternity and infancy."

2. Federal grants in aid to enable States "to develop medical services for crippled and other physically handicapped children."

3. Appropriations to extend State and local public health services "especially in rural or economically distressed areas."

4. $2,000,000 a year "for the investigation of disease and problems of sanitation."

5. Grants to states "to improve needed hospitals and to assist them in defraying the operating costs of these institutions during the first three years of operations," with emphasis on distressed and country areas.

For Federal Grants

6. Annual sums, starting at $35,000,000 in 1940, as Federal grants in aid to States "to extend and improve medical care especially in rural areas and among individuals suffering from severe economic distress," under a "variable matching system."

7. Annual sums, starting at $10,000,000 in 1940, to aid States "in the development, maintenance and administration of plans of temporary disability compensation."

Veto Record Expected

In all probability the next 10 days will see one of the greatest successions of veto messages on small matters in American history. Legislative clerks announce that between 350 and 400 bills will reach the President upon adjournment. They are being scrutinized by the Executive Departments, some in advance of passage, and if there is any reasonable basis for a veto the President intends to veto. For the bills are in large part private member bills, granting pensions or other forms of relief to individuals. Many of them are habitually in such form that ample grounds for a veto can be discovered in Departmental precedents.

And the President is in the mood to disappoint just as many private members as he can. Moreover, he is also not averse to stepping hard on measures which in a more amiable mood he would let go by—measures like the several District of Columbia bills he has vetoed in the last few days.

Not a press conference goes by these days without some kind of third term query. Today it took the form:

"Mr. President, do you agree with Senator Taft's statement yesterday that no sensible person would want to be President after 1940?"

The President again joined the laughter which greeted the prickly question, and replied to ask if Senator Taft really said that about his own candidacy. Pressed for a more explicit answer, he insisted that his query was answer enough. So it goes on third-term queries, but the reporters are in no mood to give up the game, and the President probably enjoys it too.

When Congress adjourns, the President will stay in the White House for two days to hold open house to Congressmen who want to come down and say good-by. This ceremony is probably an invitation to those who didn't go off the reservation to reiterate their vows of loyalty to the New Deal and to emphasize the ostracization of the dissenters.

Then Mr. Roosevelt will leave for Hyde Park, stay there next week working on bills for signature or veto, and then he will board a cruiser and in his own words disappear for a week or ten days. Thereafter, he will alternate his time between Washington and Hyde Park until the beginning of October, when he starts west by way of North Carolina, and winds up at Seattle.

His return trip, by the northern route, may include a side-trip to Winnipeg, whose officials warmly invited him to visit them when he was in the northwest two years ago. The President has made it an annual custom to visit Canada, emphasizing thereby Western Hemisphere solidarity.

Speaks for Itself, Says President of Setback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—President Roosevelt's comment on his Congressional defeats today was: Res ipsa loquitur—the thing speaks for itself—to which he added the words: and that goes for the rollcalls, too.

Having thus focussed the spotlight on his effort to put his opposition unequivocally on record, the President outlined his plans for the immediate future, which include a week more of hard work disposing of the 350-400 bills that will reach him from Congress, and then a "disappearance" for a week or ten days aboard a cruiser in the North Atlantic, and after an interval an extended cross-country trip.

Mr. Roosevelt also made a strange admission. Asked if the reaction of the country on his Congressional defeats had begun to come in—usually, the White House announces a flood of dissenting opinion when it is checked or defeated—he said offhandedly that little or any reaction had begun to come in.

Little Public Response

His remark, which might be construed to mean that the public is no longer sending evidences of support to the President, probably was less serious and simply indicated that he does not intend immediately to carry the issue to the people and is not striving to play up popular support. However, it does significantly indicate a change in the times. Time was when the White House was overwhelmed after every decisive vote. The President's bare admission that there had been no particular reaction this time therefore spoke for itself.

Moreover, while Mr. Roosevelt laid continual stress on the importance of getting opposing Congressmen on record, he would not say that he intends to carry the issue to the country on his forthcoming trip. He merely announced, in reply to a specific question, that he had only two speeches scheduled for that trip, and neither of them sounded very political: dedication of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and at the San Francisco Fair. However, it is well known that the President's most effective methods of campaigning turn not on speeches, but on interviews with local leaders and unscheduled back-platform chats with groups of voters all across the country.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed Hatch Bill to prevent pernicious political activities by Government employees and sent to Congress a message interpreting the bill's provisions.

Appointed: Ray Atherton to be Minister to Denmark; reappointed Arthur J. Altmeyer for six-year term to Social Security Board.

Senate: Passed: Lending Bill, 52 to 28, after cutting down amounts requested by the President; bill extending Municipal Bankruptcy Act to June 30, 1942; completed congressional action on Philippines trade bill; adopted conference report on bill approving the barter of cotton for British tin and rubber; voted to reconsider the Logan bill relating to judicial review of actions and orders of government agencies; passed: an amendment to the third deficiency bill restoring $119,000,000 in farm aid funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation; voted to make CCC permanent.

Confirmed: Nomination of Francis B. Sayre as Philippines High Commissioner; James L. Fly to the Federal Communications Commission; Arthur J. Altmeyer to the Social Security Board; Henry F. Grady of California as Assistant Secretary of State; Ray Atherton of Illinois as Minister to Denmark.

House: Defeated, 193 to 166 the $1,950,000,000 lending bill; defeated, 191 to 170 the $800,000,000 bill to double U. S. Housing Authority's lending program.

Passed: Appropriation of $50,000 for investigation of the National Labor Relations Board; Bland bill authorizing a third set of locks at the Panama Canal; $54,248,456 final deficiency bill; resolution for investigation of the oil industry; bill authorizing payment of $1,300,000 to State of Ohio for social security funds withheld last year; bill authorizing HOLC to extend from 15 to 20 years the amortization period for home loans: bill authorizing sale of surplus agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation to foreign governments.

Completed congressional action exempting certain telephone switchboard operators from the provisions of the Wages and Hours law; also action on bill regulating interstate shipment of seed.

Canada Plans New Cut In Farm Mortgage Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

with borrowers the loan companies made the agreed rate available to the farmers of that province.

Available Statistics

Complete statistics on Canada's rural mortgage debt are not available because of the large portion of it which exists through private arrangement. For that reason the striking of the average rate in existence at any one time is made difficult and leaves the agreed rates on institutional mortgages as the only indicator of the trend. That trend has definitely been downward in recent years because not only have the loan companies written off millions in principal but they have made an effort to gear the cost to the ability of the farmer to pay. In Western Canada the loan companies voluntarily slashed $20,000,000 in debt from their books and the Saskatchewan Government added another $30,000,000 reduction to this total.

While no arbitrary figure can be given, the influences of the past 10 years have been such as to drive the average mortgage rate close to 6 per cent. The operation of the bank will have the effect of depressing it still further. Even in cases where no debt reduction is possible, that is where the debt does not amount to 80 per cent of the fair value of the land, a new mortgage can be entered into at 5 per cent. In the case of new borrowers, who can get money from loan companies who are members of the mortgage bank, they will get long-term loans at the lowest rate available.

The bank is capitalized at $10,000,000 and is authorized to issue government-guaranteed debentures up to $200,000,000. The Federal Government has agreed to assume half of the losses incurred by the companies in their scaling-down operations over a period of 20 years.

Finance Minister Charles Dunning has estimated that $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 will be written off under the act.

The total mortgage debt for Canada was placed at $787,035,919 by Ottawa financial observers in 1937. A partial breakdown of the figure in the terms of the 1936 debt has placed the mortgage total at $347,843,700 for the three Prairie Provinces, where the situation is regarded as being more acute than in the Eastern Provinces Because the same economic pressure as existed in west did not obtain in the east financial observers would place the average farm mortgage rate somewhat higher outside of the prairies.

Congress Eases Philippine Duties

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate approval has sent to the White House a bill permitting a gradually declining quantity of Philippine goods to come into this country duty-free between 1941 and 1946, when the Islands are scheduled to become independent.

The measure, which the Senate passed unanimously without amendment, provides gradually diminishing duty-free quotas for Philippine coconut oil, cigars, scrap tobacco and embroidery. Under the provisions of the Philippine Independence Act, which the bill amends, the Island Government would have lost the duty-free preferences under which its products now enter the United States. Five per cent of the regular United States duties were to have been levied on Philippine goods beginning Nov. 15, 1940, and the tax would have increased 5 per cent annually until 1946.

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Atlantic City Faces Wrangle on Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5—This City has bought back $1,000,000 worth of its refunding bonds in the past two years, paying in some cases as little as 51 cents on the dollar and spending a total of slightly more than $600,000, Mayor C. D. White announced.

A vigorous controversy is raging here over the $28,000,000 municipal bonded debt, with a group of local Republican leaders insisting that the bondholders must reduce their claims or the City must "go through the wringer." Their spokesmen charged that the debt was the chief cause of the city's tax rate of $6.4279 per $100 assessed valuation and that creditors of a municipality should take their depression loss like those of corporations. A party committee has been named to visit the bondholders.

Mayor White's announcement says the cash redemptions "not only reduced the principal of the debt, doing honestly what the repudiationists hope to do dishonestly, but saved the interest on $1,000,000 from now until 1972." Disputing the opponents' charge that 50 per cent of local taxes goes to debt, he asserted that only 14 per cent of the City budget goes to holders of the City's refunding bonds.

Music at S. C. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A Department of Music has been established at the University of South Carolina.

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Appointee to post in State Department has made mark — Wife prominent in politics.

Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Elevation of Henry F. Grady to the post of Assistant Secretary of State brings into prominence one of the ablest, most energetic, and most ardent supporters of President Roosevelt in the field of foreign policy. Not only is Dr. Grady, now serving as Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, a familiar Washington figure, but Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady, his wife, a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a vivacious and prominent personage on the

Dr. Glady's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Aug. 4.

Like so many present office-holders, Dr. Grady is another college teacher turned public man. But he is very unprofessional. Rubicund and cheerful, he was for two years the persevering and diligent head of the trade agreement division of the State Department. He possesses the equal confidence of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. On the one hand, he believes firmly in the New Deal's internal program, on the other hand he is an ardent supporter of Secretary Hull's world trade objectives. Thus he becomes somewhat of a rara avis, for usually these two viewpoints are kept in watertight compartments and few individuals share them both with equal zeal.

In Wilson Administration

Despite his name, which evokes so many memories of Georgia and the old South, Dr. Grady is a native son of San Francisco. Beginning his teaching career in New York, he went first into Government service at the end of the Wilson Administration in various capacities concerned with foreign trade. With the advent of the Republicans, he returned to campuses, and from 1921 to 1937 was at the University of California, becoming Dean of the College of Commerce there. In 1934, however, he entered the State Department to take charge of negotiation of trade agreements, and from there went to the Tariff Commission. On the side, he has been member of the economics committee and the raw materials committee of the League of Nations. He is one of the numerous American observers who travel abroad and bring back informative accounts to President Roosevelt.

These bare details give but a poor picture of Dr. Grady's ability and charm. He is a jolly, informal man who conceals behind a disarming exterior a vast amount of knowledge and persistence in the field of foreign commerce. Likewise, he is a link between the State Department and various private organizations interested in world affairs.

Mrs. Grady is the picturesque member of the partnership. She, too, abounds in energy and is active in private foreign-affairs groups. But she is also prominent in Democratic politics, took a prominent share on the Pacific Coast in the 1936 campaign, and became one of the vice-chairmen of the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. Grady Colorful

However, this, too, gives only a poor idea of Mrs. Grady. Her lineage is, perhaps, most informative. The del Valles of California live on Camulos Ranch, granted them by the King of Spain. Mrs. Grady's father, Senator R. F. Valle, was sent by President Wilson to Mexico as a special emissary to forge a Spanish-American link between the neighbor countries. Her mother's ancestors, however, are of earliest Anglo-Saxon lineage, one of them—William White—came over on the Mayflower.

Mrs. Grady, who has a flair for dress and is a noted Washington hostess—excelling in informal and intelligent gatherings—is a Spanish type. Her family home in California was the setting for Helen Hunt Jackson's famous novel, "Ramona," and her father and grandmother are accepted as the original of figures in the novel.

Despite an early training in political science at several good universities, Mrs. Grady had her fun briefly behind the footlights in the East, and in the famous mission play at San Gabriel, Calif. She was also active in the woman's suffrage fight in California, and has been in politics and world affairs ever since.

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The Gradys of Washington

Upper left: Dr. Henry F. Grady, new Assistant Secretary of State and former Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Center: Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady, his wife, and Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Lower right: Patricia Grady, their daughter.

Botwood Airport's Status Changes as World Shrinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOTWOOD, Newfoundland, Aug. 4—This remote little settlement which on Aug. 6 is to be the port of arrival of the flying boat Caribou making the first westward mail trip of Imperial Airways from Hythe, (near Southampton) England, was, thirty years ago, a typical Newfoundland "outpost" settlement with fishing and lumbering as its main occupations.

It might have been still more inconspicuous had not the late Lord Northcliffe, the British newspaper magnate, established a big paper manufacturing mill at Grand Falls, twenty miles distant, which brought new prosperity to the village as the main shipping port for products from the mill. Botwood was served by the private railway of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company—Lord Northcliffe's concern—and the company, now under the presidency of Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, still ships most of the paper for the London Times, Daily Mail, and other newspapers from Botwood.

Suddenly Botwood's status changed six years ago when it was selected as the most suitable jumping off and landing place in connection with trial flights across the North Atlantic by seaplanes from both England and America.

Air Frontier

Today the village catches up fully with the modern world by being the port of arrival and departure of the bi-weekly trans-Atlantic mail service. The sound of mighty engines as the big forty-ton flying boats swoop down on the waters of the harbor today create no stir among the local inhabitants.

They have watched the growing importance of their little town, including the building of piers and docks for the mooring and landing of the flying boats, the floating barges fitted with rapid refueling appliances, the erection of oil storing premises by the big oil companies, the high-power motor launches for transporting passengers, the system of floating lights and the rocket-firing apparatus for use in case of emergency and night landings. In one instance only has Botwood retrograded as an important cog in this scheme of modern transportation. The construction at Hattie's Camp some sixty miles distant from the Newfoundland Airport with its powerful radio stations has meant the transfer there of almost the entire staff of wireless and meteorological men formerly located at Botwood. It is the big station at Newfoundland Airport which now brings the flying ship across the Atlantic to the Newfoundland coast and it is only then that the smaller station at Botwood "takes over."

New Port Facilities

The big and splendidly equipped airport at Hattie's Camp will be fully completed in another month or so. The completion raises a highly important question. Of late there has been no mention at all of land planes for the trans-Atlantic service. True it is that from the American side there never was any reference to land planes, but on the British side both land and sea planes were spoken of from the very beginning.

Back in June, 1938, the big "Albatross" machine was scheduled to make its first trial flight from England to Newfoundland Airport, but this was called off following the breaking in two of a sister ship whilst making a landing. It was generally understood that this summer there would be trial flights across the Atlantic by land planes from England, but so far nothing has happened in that direction.

What did occur was the arrival at Newfoundland Airport about a month ago of two large planes to be used in refueling from the air. These planes had been shipped from England to Canada in parts, assembled there and flown to the Airport.

It would now seem as if the Newfoundland Airport is to be used merely as an emergency landing or refueling station and that under ordinary conditions the planes would be expected to fly direct from Foynes to Montreal or New York as the case may be. If necessary they would refuel in the air over Newfoundland Airport without landing and then continue on their flight. Having in mind the size, cost and equipment of this airport, it is difficult to believe this is its only use and purpose.

By present steamship service passengers to Newfoundland from New York via Halifax, N. S., arrive in five days. The passage from Liverpool is somewhat longer. Here is a recent item from a Newfoundland newspaper: "Botwood—July 23rd—The first Newfoundland passenger to make use of the trans-Atlantic service was Mr. E. Randall, insurance agent, of Botwood. Mr. Randall, who had been visiting the World's Fair, left New York at 10:30 Saturday on the regular clipper and within eight hours had reached his home in Botwood."

Extradition Holds Parley Spotlight In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Early differences in the appreciation of international rights regarding diplomatic asylum and extradition were revealed in the Penal Law Commission debates of the South American Law Congress. The Commission was presided over by Dr. Julio Escudero of Chile, whose Government recently appealed to Latin-American countries to support its insistence on these rights before the Franco regime in Spain. The President of the Congress, Dr. Jose Irureta Goyena, attended the first session.

Some favored adherence to the 1889 agreement on asylum rights; others, fresh from their experience in the Spanish Civil War, thought changes essential. Both the Argentine and Uruguayan delegations sponsored projects which agreed except in details.

Agreement Reached

An early understanding progressed on the following points:

1. Asylum to be conceded without distinction of nationality and without projudice to the obligations of protection incumbent on the state to which the refugees belong.

2. The state according asylum does not contract any obligation thereby to admit the refugees into its territory.

3. Diplomatic asylum can be provided only in embassies, legations, warships, military camps, and airships, and extended only to those persecuted for political offenses or reasons.

4. Heads of missions can receive refugees in their homes if they do not reside in embassy or legation buildings.

Substantial progress also was recorded regarding refuge facilities in foreign territory, security measures, contingencies created by the rupture of relations between two governments, and differences in applying asylum rights. These represented reform based on recent international experiences of Latin-American powers.

Political Offenders

The Chilean delegation proposed that asylum be limited to political offenders, excluding those guilty of common-law offenses. There was unanimous agreement on this. Chile also favored censorship of refugees' correspondence by the diplomatic mission, an inventory of their documents and personal effects, and limitation of visits by relatives.

Preliminary differences regarding extradition were soon dispelled with general agreement on the procedure to be assured in the revised international law treaty. Here again, separate Argentine and Uruguayan projects provided the basis for discussion and progress.

Definition of a terrorist created a problem. There were some delegates — chiefly Argentine — who wished to include terrorism among crimes justifying extradition. Others preferred to leave things as they are in existing extradition agreements, fearing that under the guise of terrorism—which has yet to be precisely defined—police may include some persons who are not in the category at all. Final result of several debates on the subject was that terrorism was not included in Article 15, where it originally was inserted. It was left on record, however, that terrorism deserved to be included among offenses calling for extradition, in accordance with the technical requirements of international law.

Narcotic Proposal

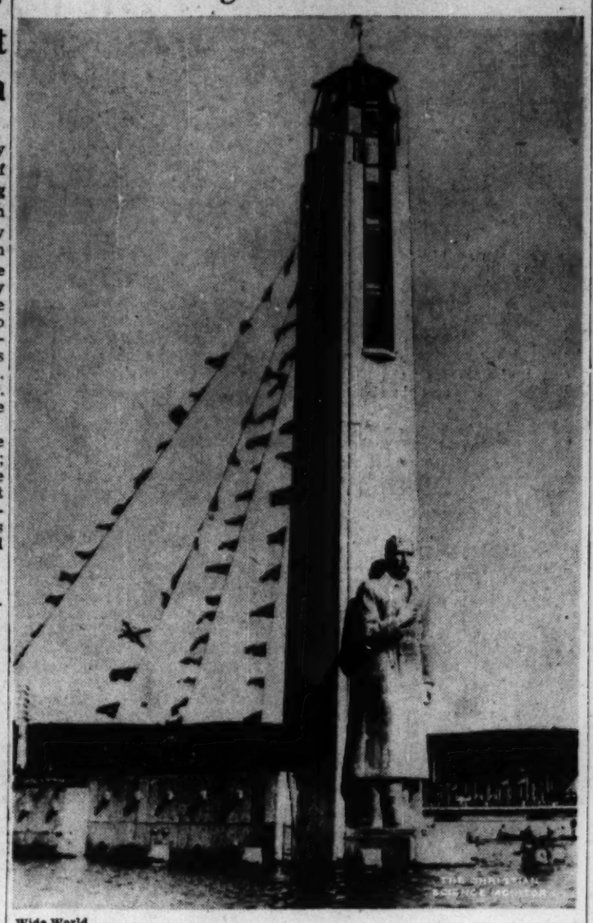
Approval also was given to the demand that those contravening narcotic traffic laws should be liable to extradition under international law.

Certain modifications were solicited in that part of the 1889 treaty dealing with counterfeiting but an exchange of opinion showed a majority in favor of leaving the law as it stands.

The Peruvian delegation favored incorporation of an extradition clause establishing that assassination of the head of a state or any other person exercising authority should not be classed as a political crime.

The conference, which began sessions July 18, adjourned Aug. 4 until Feb. 5, 1940.

Belgian Memorial



Wide World

Honors King Albert

LIEGE, Belgium—The statue ofthe late King Albert of the Belgians, recently unveiled by King Leopold at the head of the new Albert Canal, marks Belgium's latest and most important commercial waterway.

The canal, the biggest civil undertaking that Belgium has ever carried out, will extend from Antwerp to Liége, enabling the port of Antwerp to compete more efficiently with Rotterdam for the heavy traffic of the upper Meuse basin.

King Albert first visualized the Canal as one of the most decisive needs of the country, and started the project in 1930, pushing it untiy his passing.

Rumanian Frontier Clashes Linked to Lumber Blockade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Discussion on questions involving the right of Rumanian and Hungarian lumbermen to float rafts down a 40-mile section of the Tisza River is being resumed at Sinaia, Rumania, by experts of both countries. The river has formed a part of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier since the annexation of Ruthenia, eastern tip of former Czechoslovakia, by Hungary in March.

Appointment of a mixed military commission to determine responsibility in three serious border incidents during the past week has cleared the way for negotiations. These incidents, which are alleged to have been accompanied by shooting from both sides, resulted from attempts on the part of lumbermen of both countries to float rafts in disregard to official closure of the river to navigation by both governments pending conclusion of a regulatory treaty by the commission at Sinaia.

Hungarian Defense

Hungarians justify their lumbermen by claiming they have paid 20,000 Lei ($20,054) for temporary navigation rights.

Before the World War, the region on both sides of the upper Tisza River belonged to Hungary, and the Ruthenian and Transylvanian Mountains supplied Hungarian industry with all necessary lumber. Thousands of rafts were floated down the Tisza each year for use in factories along the Danube. When Hungary lost Ruthenia and Transylvania by the Treaty of Trianon in 1919, the entire lumber supply was cut off. A tariff war with Czechoslovakia and Rumania prevented Hungary from purchasing lumber, and the resulting shortage was one reason given for Hungary's absorption of Ruthenia when Reichsführer Hitler took over Bohemia and Moravia in March.

Hungary has rapidly begun to draw on the Ruthenian lumber supply and rafts are again beginning to find their way down the Tisza to the Danube. Rumanian lumber also goes down the river part way, and as the Tisza is not an international river like the Danube or the St. Lawrence—no international agreement for its control having been arranged—an agreement regulating its use has become necessary.

Use of the river caused no friction while Ruthenia was under Czechoslovakia, because Rumania and the Czech Republic were good friends and partners in the Little Entente.

Moreover, Ruthenian lumber was transported by rail to the Czech industrial centers in Bohemia, and there was no competition for the use of the river. Because of the high cost of such transportation and the abundance of lumber in other parts of Czechoslovakia, the Ruthenian lumber industry is said to have suffered considerable losses.

The real cause for the border incidents and the difficulty in reaching a quick settlement is believed by some observers to lie in the general tension between the two countries following Hungary's expansion in March, and its signing of the anti-Comintern pact.

Eyes on Transylvania

It is well known that Hungary has territorial claims on the Rumanian province of Transylvania, which is inhabited by 1,500,000 persons of Hungarian descent. Hungarian organizations have carried on propaganda there since the war and Rumanians are concerned lest Germany and Italy might help Hungary in an attempt to annex Transylvania. As a result, tension has continued and both countries have maintained armed forces on their frontiers as a "precautionary measure."

Mexican Meeting to Review Research in the New World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 5 — More than 300 distinguished foreign and Mexican natural scientists are attending the International Congress of Americanistas which opened its 27th Congress here today. Meetings which are being held in the Palace of Fine Arts will continue for 10 days during which all recent contributions to the historical and scientific study of the two Americas and their inhabitants will be reviewed.

The Congress opens under the special patronage of President Cardenas and under the auspices of the Mexican Institute of Anthropology and History of which Dr. Alfonso Caso is the Director. Last meeting of the international group was in Seville, Spain, in 1935 and the present meeting was scheduled for 1937 but postponed until this year. The Americanistas have met previously in Mexico in 1895 and in 1910.

Many Subjects Listed

Topics which will be discussed are: Anthropogeography; Physical Anthropology; Prehistory and Archeology of America; Prehistory and Archeology of Mexico; Information, Methods and Nomenclature; Linguistics; Social Anthropology; Present Day Indian and Negro Problems, and History. One hundred papers are to be read by the natural scientists on these subjects, disclosing all recent studies and discoveries to their associates in the American field.

A multilingual system for translating the addresses has been installed in the Palace of Fine Arts so that as the papers are read they will be given simultaneously in Spanish, English, German, French, Potugese, and Italian. Delegates of each language group will sit together to receive the transmissions.

Program for the Congress includes visits to archeological sites at San Juan de Teotihuacan, Teposotlan, the Pedregal, Cuicuilco, Huejotzingo, Cholula, all near Mexico City, and to the National Museum. The closing days will be spent in inspecting the important remains of the Zapotec and Mixtec civilizations at Mitla and Monte Alban in the State of Oaxaca. Additional tours have been planned, for those who stay after the Congress, to the States of Yucatan, Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Vera Cruz in all of which archeological sites under excavation are found.

Distinguished Delegates

Of the 300 attending the Congress 120 are from other nations and 180 are Mexican. The latter represent national scientific and official organizations including the Institute of Anthropology and History, the Mexican Society of Anthropologists, Society of Geography and Statistics, Department of Indian Affairs, the National University of Mexico and the various state universities.

Eminent natural scientists from the United States who are attending are George C. Valliant, head of the Central American Division of the Museum of Natural History; Alfred V. Kidder and J. Erick Thompson of the Carnegie Institute; William Duncan Strong and M. W. Stirling of the National Museum, Washington; Herbert J. Spinden, Brooklyn Museum; Leo S. Rowe of the Pan American Union and representatives of the Universities of California, Tulane, Pennsylvania and New Mexico.

Great importance is attached to the current Congress since Mexico provides one of the most fertile fields for archeological study in the Americas. Added to this is the intensive activity of the Mexican natural scientists in recent years which have resulted not only in important excavations in a number of zones but in the co-ordination of their activities under guidance of the National Institute of History and Anthropology. This advance may be attributed directly to Dr. Caso and his friendly relations with his fellow natural scientists in Mexico. Present objective of the Institute, which was founded last year, is to exchange information and findings with other natural scientific bodies in order to distribute widely all that can be learned of America's past.

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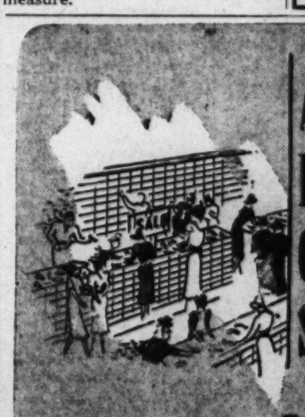

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Japan Climaxes 50-Year Pressure in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's maneuverings against Britain over the Tientsin dispute bring down to date a steady Japanese pressure that has sought intermittently for half a century to crowd Occidentals out of East Asia.

The Tientsin incident centers on the right of Britain, through its foreign concession, to take legal action independently of Chinese or Japanese officials.

Oddly enough, it was Britain toward the end of the last century who finally led the other foreign powers in removing extraterritorial restrictions from Japan.

Japan won its own freedom from islands of foreign jurisdiction long ago, on Aug. 4, 1899, to be precise. Britain at first led the opposition to revision of "unequal treaties" imposed upon Japan when her trade doors were forced open by Commodore Perry's warships in 1854, and by activities of early commercial envoys, including Townsend Harris of the United States, who negotiated the first substantial trade treaty with Japan in 1857.

The British Alliance

In today's atmosphere of British-Japanese tension it is a bit difficult to reconstruct the change that brought about the alliance of 1902 between these two powers. From 1872 to 1889 Britain steadily resisted and thwarted Japan's demand for abolition of extra territoriality.

Then, possibly because of growing Russian power, Britain swung to Japan's support. Soon after the unequal treaties had been wiped out, the alliance came and lasted until it was terminated by the Four Power Treaty, negotiated during the Washington conference of 1921-22.

China's battle for freedom from foreign concessions has not advanced during all the years since Britain exacted the first privileges in the Treaty of Nanking, 1842, after the Opium War. The Washington Conference prepared an Extraterritoriality Treaty, and a voluminous report was published in 1926. Chinese chaos blocked action. By 1934 China considered the time ripe, but the powers did not agree.

It is one of the ironies of current history that Japan, latest would-be conqueror of China, has revived the struggle to end foreign concessions in China.

All Out But Japan

That is, Japan wants to end non-Japanese concessions. Japan has no intention of losing the substance of its special position in China, even though certain semblances of liberality might be put in legal form.

The likely path of Japan in China Proper is hinted by its past actions toward foreign concessions in conquered portions of China's satellite empire.

Manchukuo provides the most important and latest example. Japan felt so secure in its control of Manchuria that on Nov. 5, 1937, a treaty was announced "for the final abolition of extraterritoriality."

On the surface, this treaty appears to be a liberal grant of diplomatic equality. Actually, the Japanese dominate the Government of Manchukuo to an extent that renders entirely safe the provision of Article 3: "Japanese subjects shall be governed within the territories of Manchukuo by the provisions of the law and ordinances of that country."

Non-Japanese foreign concessions in Manchukuo were subjected to a Japanese technique that hints what may be expected in the rest of China.

On July 8, 1935, a Japanese-dominated conference in the puppet-State of Manchukuo ruled that only Japan had succeeded to extraterritoriality rights formerly enjoyed by foreign powers in Manchuria under treaties with China.

It was further ruled that foreigners would lose all actual special protection as fast as Japan surrendered its own special rights. In practice, this meant that Japanese would keep their privileged status, while other non-Chinese lost theirs.

Land-owning and land-leasing privileges are reserved to Japanese. Even nationals of those countries which have recognized Manchukuo do not have land rights, unless they are granted on a basis of mutual equality in new treaties. Countries unwilling to allow Japanese to own land thus are given a dose of their own medicine.

The United States Government has not recognized Manchukuo, and does not recognize the 1935 rulings on extraterritoriality as in any way binding. Japan has gone slow in forcing the issue, which remains diplomatically at an impasse.

Japanese already are arguing that their invasion of China has transferred to Japan Chinese sovereignty over Chinese money and property within the foreign concessions.

For the present, Japan contents itself with whittling away at British prestige, and exacting all possible concessions at Tientsin as a precedent for future demands.

Memorandum From Berlin

German People Concerned by What May Happen in Danzig, But Trust Führer—World Divided by Meaning of Words

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the critical days through which Europe is passing just now, the one great concern of the different peoples is what is going to happen, and when, and how. This is as true of the German as of the English or the French, for despite the external calm which reigns here, there is a general fear lest some new move in Danzig will plunge the continent, and maybe the whole world, into war.

Since the German press is allowed to act only according to official guidance, the resolution with which England and France have declared their determination to avert any aggressive act in Danzig has been ridiculed here and in consequence the German people believe that this is "all talk," much like what happened over Czechoslovakia last fall. They also have come to believe that Herr Hitler is so clever a political strategist, that he will know how and when to act, so that the opposing powers will be unable to prevent him.

The democratic peoples have taken the recent declarations of their governments seriously because they believe, with them, that the issue has now openly become one of vital importance to civilization, viz., whether might or reason is to triumph. But here it is rarely that one meets anybody who does not feel that Germany is only seeking its natural "place in the sun," and that the other powers are merely obstructing it through jealousy and similar motives.

Nowadays, the most appalling fact which has to be recorded is not the criminal and wasteful piling up of armaments everywhere—mankind is sufficiently able and energetic, and the world is rich enough for us to scrap all this and restart along a better road—but rather that the differences in outlook between the totalitarian and the democratic countries are so great that co-operation seems almost impossible.

It is not that they are speaking different languages—some medium of interpretation could then be sought—but that using the same language, the identical words carry such different meanings when used by the opposite sides. Formerly, however much the European nations fell short of them in practice, there were ideals to which the whole continent aspired. Today, it appears that this identity of thought has been temporarily broken and that the necessary clay is not here to remold it.

The political successes of the Hitler regime in the foreign sphere have naturally led many to accept success as the only standard of action and the dictum "the end justifies the means" is frequently quoted today. The voices which murmured some weeks ago about the annexation of Bohemia-Moravia are now busy justifying it on grounds of efficiency.

This divergence of outlook between Germany and the democracies has developed so far not simply because of the propagation of a new counter-doctrine but also because the means adopted for excluding contacts with the democratic world have worked. The foreign exchange regulations have resulted in something more than a protection of the mark currency; they have cut off Germans from practically all free cultural and social contacts with the democracies.

It is almost impossible for a German to travel today outside his own country, except by organized tour, or after long weeks of waiting for the necessary supplies of foreign currency. He cannot obtain more than 10 Reichsmarks ($4) once a month, unless he has special permission, and this amount of foreign exchange will not keep him long in a strange land. The German is also kept from democratic influences in culture, in literature, theater and films, since he can rarely get any new foreign books, even when they are not forbidden, because he is told that there is no "Devisen" to hand for such things. The number of modern English or American plays given on the German stage nowadays is small indeed, and a new American film in a Berlin cinema is an event.

Perhaps this condition of things would be more easily tolerated by intellectual circles here if the National Socialist revolution had produced a crop of literary or film masterpieces; but such a harvest seems still to be a thing of the distant future.

* * *

It is very interesting and instructive to talk with university students about the present situation as they see it. A few years ago they were enthusiastic for the regime, but while they might still give a majority vote for it, it is amazing how many of them have become dissatisfied, if not disillusioned. Just now it is end of the Semester and examinations are in the air. It is a bitter thought to many of them that academic qualifications are less important than their loyalty and enthusiasm for party ideals, so that they may be rejected for things which so many of them consider side issues.

Another important consideration is their future after leaving the university. After years of study they naturally look forward to financial as well as other recompense in their new jobs, but in many cases with little confidence. The new scale of salaries, for example, for analytical chemists in factories and having university degrees, would introduce such reductions that they would, in many cases, not get more than 300 Reichmarks per month to start, and see little hope of much more for years to come.

Bridges Asked Communist Aid Ten Times or More, He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

whether Mr. Bridges had solicited the Communist Party for help.

"We solicited everyone's help with an eye to each man's ability to perform a particular job," Mr. Bridges said.

"How many times did you seek the aid of the Communist Party itself?" Mr. Shoemaker persisted.

"Possibly 10 times, maybe more," Mr. Bridges replied.

He was asked whether he advocated abolition of private property.

Against Private Seizure

"I believe there is lots of room for government ownership," the witness said, "but as to the seizure of private property I'm certainly opposed to anything like that."

Under questioning by Examiner Mr. Bridges believes "on the average professional men have less economic security, less income than the workers organized in the trade unions." He asserted his union almost daily turned away professional men seeking work as longshoremen or warehousemen and added:

"I think that one of the problems that we have is to convince professional people and small shopkeepers and the small farmer and the unemployed and the wage-earner that all their problems are very closely tied together, similar and alike."

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Bridges said he favored a heavy inheritance tax.

"If a man could earn $100,000 legally in a year, should he be allowed to keep it" Mr. Landis inquired.

"Yes, but I believe it is hard for a man to earn $100,000 a year legally," Mr. Bridges answered.

Mr. Shoemaker read from Lenin and asked whether Mr. Bridges agreed that all forms of democratic government should be wiped from the face of the earth.

"As far as wiping off the face of the earth all forms of democratic government, even republican government, with that I definitely disagree," Mr. Bridges said.

Asked his definition of "bourgoise," Mr. Bridges said to him it "meant the vested industrial interests, the trusts and persons like the Henry Fords, the Morgans and the Tom Girdlers—and I separate them from the store keepers, the small business people and professional people."

The Government presented a 49-page summary of Communist writings in its effort to prove the Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the Government.

In explaining his views to Government attorneys on ownership of private property Mr. Bridges said:

"I don't see why a handful of individuals should control enormous tracts of land here, why they should control all the public utilities; I don't see why they should control the railroads or the oil wells or any of the natural resources of the country. They stole them in the first place. . . .

"Private property, in the sense as you describe it to me, I take to mean the big utilities, the big factories, the big industrial plants. In other words, the means of production of the various heavy industries. That is the way I construe that.

"And I am in favor of Government ownership of those things. Yes, and if the Government can't make a better job of running them and paying something more to the people that work in them than private industry has, then I would say give it back to private industry again."

Mr. Bridges, who said he owned a block of land in Australia but none here, said in his mind when Communists spoke of private property they did not mean a person's automobile or house or "a two-by-four piece of land."

Characterizes His Witnesses

Mr. Bridges characterized one witness against him as a "pie carder" (a professional but insincere labor leader), another as "a sincere person who calls his shots as he sees them," and a third as a lawyer who followed "sharp practices."

The attorney, Aaron Sapiro, had testified Mr. Bridges told him, "I'm running the Communist Party and the Party is running the waterfront unions."

Mr. Bridges denied this or that he had ever threatened Mr. Sapiro.

He said Mr. Sapiro once showed him a cryptic telegram which the attorney said was from Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, instructing the attorney to look out for Mr. Bridges' interests in the move to deport the longshore leader. Mr. Bridges said "I was mighty suspicious."

Mr. Landis asked:

"Have you ever heard that you were elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of America?"

"I've heard it in connection with an immigration hearing," Mr. Bridges replied, "but I've never been officially notified by the Communist Party."

Anti-British Propaganda: Censorship Can't Hide It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Reports received by telegram from North China concerning the fictitious nature of the "anti-British demonstrations" there, appear to have erred on the side of caution, according to latest information brought by steamship and not subject to Japanese censorship.

At Tsingtao, it appears, the anti-British posters which were reported to have been put on the walls of the British Consulate-General, business houses and public buildings were plastered there by employees of the Tsingtao Municipal Sanitary Department under protection of Japanese guards.

Japanese mills closed down for part of a day to allow Chinese mill hands to attend a mass meeting and adults who attended were paid 30 cents each, school children receiving 5 cents. Chinese shops were ordered to send one representative each under penalty of fine. Many Japanese went out in Chinese garb to see that the Chinese conformed to instructions.

Representatives of the White Russian anti-Communist Association were ordered out and between 40 and 50 were present, obviously shamefaced and unwilling, according to investigators who found that threats of deportation had been the instrument employed to make the Russians appear.

Even Japanese Demur

Signs of disapproval of this were seen among the Japanese themselves. Throughout the day, Japanese members of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha removed handbills stuck on their building and the Yokohama Specie Bank refused to allow posters to be affixed to its walls. Many Japanese shopkeepers took the same course until they received direct orders to allow the posters to stay up.

The Japanese Admiral called at the British Consulate-General to return an earlier courtesy call of Rear Admiral Murray of H. M. S. Cornwall, and upon discovering the posters on the building, he expressed his strong disapproval to the British Admiral and Consul-General, apologizing for the Japanese military measures and subsequently sending a squad of Japanese marines to guard the Consulate-General, although no such assistance had been requested.

In reply to protests, it has been the invariable attitude of the Japanese military that these demonstrations of anti-British feeling were spontaneous outbursts of sincerely patriotic Chinese—who appear, in these Japanese-dominated points—to feel nothing but the greatest affection for Japan.

Milwaukee—A City Built by Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

number of villages near by, inhabited almost exclusively by the children of German colonists. I imagined myself riding out from Timisoara to visit German villages in Roumania. As I talked to a Kansas German pastor, I might easily have been talking to a Roumanian German school teacher. He gave me a little history book in German about his Kansas village, which was exceedingly similar to the little history book in German which a Roumanian German teacher gave me. What other race has sent its children so far from home to settle and cultivate the soil!

Then I went to Iowa and found one German settlement after another. In Pennsylvania I saw towns that almost made me think I was in Saxony or Bavaria. In Chicago I came across a book called "Unser Amerika" or "Our America," showing the enormous role Germans have played and are playing here. Then I came to Milwaukee and dined in a restaurant as completely German as the Rathaus Keller in Vienna. This brief journey and conversations connected with it have vividly showed me that America is not English. Visits to other states and cities have made that still clearer. My Smith County, Kansas is no sample of America. Sad to say, I am not a typical American. Perhaps there is no typical American. He is being developed.

I am of Scotch-Irish-English racial origin, Puritanical by tradition, Protestant by faith, aggressively democratic by conviction, and fanatically attached to the Declaration of Independence. But not half the people in these United States cherish all these ideals or love all these traditions. When we create the American nation, what will it be like?

I went to Milwaukee to see what the Germans are contributing to this new Americanism. I convinced myself anew that they are making a marvelous contribution. Milwaukee is one of the world's splendid cities. It is too new and still too incomplete to be classed with Venice, Geneva, Stockholm, Weimar, or that part of Budapest along the Danube. But even at that it is not surpassed by many of the world's capitals.

Of course, strictly speaking, it is not German. At one time, seven out of every ten persons here could speak German and even now nearly 70 per cent know some foreign tongue almost as well as American. But there are large Polish, Italian, Bohemian, Irish, and South Slav groups. The first settlers were French, then came Yankees and "Knickerbockers"; by 1840 the flood of German settlers submerged most of the others, and as that subsided Poles began to pour in. Now there are over 30 nationalities here. All have made contributions; and some, vital contributions; but it is principally the Germans who have placed their mark upon the place.

Very Beautiful

And what kind of a mark is it? Firstly, Milwaukee is very beautiful. It is not unique in this. I find many American cities have beautiful aspects. Many Americans appreciate and understand beauty. The Americans here of German origin have given special attention to that part of city building. They have inherited a tradition from their fathers or uncles in Dresden, Hannover, Nürnberg, Frankfurt, and brought it to realization in Milwaukee.

I entered the city on one side and left on another, each time by a double-lane, cement road with a grass covered lane in the middle. These highways are similar to the beautiful new road between Boston and Wellesley. They remind one of the marvelous new super-autobahns in the Third Reich. Milwaukee's water front is as fine as Budapest's; its vast parks, new bath houses, countless acres of lawns and miles of tree-arched avenues are adornments which any city in the world might envy. An American might come here from any city in the world and feel proud that Milwaukee is American.

He could also be proud of the finer enjoyments of this city, that is, of music, art, singing, poetry. If an American who enjoys what we call "culture" should visit Salzburg in Austria with its festivals, or Beyreuth in Germany with its Wagnerian concerts, or Milan with its opera, or Budapest with its outdoor Shakespearean plays, or British cathedral towns or Oslo in the theater season, some city amid Mississippi's corn fields or in Pennsylvania's mines might seem drab and dull. But not so Milwaukee. It is still young and unordered, and is not yet Dresden, but it has music and song, symphonies and choruses; museums and galleries that would do honor to any people. Not fewer than five exhibitions of paintings, crafts, and architecture are given in the Milwaukee Art Institute every month. In addition, there is a Layton Art Gallery containing objects of great worth, and Milwaukee boasts a distinctive school of painters, that exerted influence on the development of painting in America.

From Blacksmith Shops

But behind or beneath the artistic aspects here, are the material sources of wealth. Milwaukee is a rich city and it created its wealth with its own hands. Of that it is very proud. It says that the western shore of Lake Michigan is no more richly endowed than the eastern shore, but on this side flourish great cities, while on the other are only modest agricultural villages. The reason, according to the Milwaukeeans, is that the people here are "masters." They make things. They are inventors, organizers, distributors. This has become one of the world's industrial centers and "almost every great plant can trace its origin to some simple mechanic who learned his trade in the old world."

Almost every enterprise in the iron industry developed from a blacksmith shop. The normal pay roll is $2,000,000 weekly. The chief products are Diesel engines, tractors, flour-milling machinery, huge excavating machines, large cranes, and water turbines. It is said that Milwaukee leads the world in the production of water-pumping devices. It has created more excavating machinery than any other American city. It has contributed the largest mine hoist units in the world. Here the typewriter was invented.

Milwaukee's position as a shipping center is almost equal to its industrial pre-eminence. It is one of the busiest ports on the Great Lakes and these waters carry almost as much American freight as the Atlantic Ocean.

In other words, it is the kind of a city in which a proletariat appears. It is filled with laborers. Yet, it has no slums. It cannot be said to have an "outcast" class. It has the record of being the "nation's safest city." No metropolitan center in the country has a lower crime rate. Its police is considered one of the most efficient in the world.

Of its dwellings, nearly half are owned by their occupants. Only two other cities in America have a larger percentage of families owning homes. In only one other is there a larger per cent of radio owners. Four other American cities have more homes with telephones, three others have more individual dwellings.

Tolerance, co-operation, integrity, characterize Milwaukee's political and social relations. Wards with an overwhelmingly German population elect Irish aldermen, capitalists co-operate with a Socialist Mayor and the Socialist Mayor makes appointments on the basis of competency and character, rather than on the basis of partisanship. There is a very extensive program of care for the youth and occasions are constantly created for all sorts of co-operation among the racial groups. There is much brotherhood in Milwaukee and unchallenged loyalty to the United States.

Such is a city that Germans built for us. It is prosperous and beautiful, tolerant and dynamic, a work shop, a music hall, a cluster of parks, a collection of schools. This is the contribution of Europeans east of the Rhine. It is an ineradicable part of America, one of the best fruits of the American spirit. German, Slav, Latin, Milwaukee is as much American as my Puritan, Yankee Kansas. These colonists came here for freedom exactly as my grandfather went West to make Kansas free. May they and we, with forge and plow, with Polish mass and Scottish prayer meetings, with German "Saengerfest" and English church choir work harmoniously together to create an American family of brothers.

Old-Age Pension Increase Vetoed by Illinois Governor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Gov. Henry Horner has just vetoed "with great reluctance" a bill to increase maximum old-age pensions from $30 to $40 a month, asserting that state funds for the proposed increase were not available.

Governor Horner delayed his action as long as possible, sending his veto message from his summer retreat at Highland Park only after he had been informed by Senator James M. Slattery (D) of Illinois that congressional action on a plan to increase Federal pension contributions was "indefinite."

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

speaking the second-thoughts of Congress as a whole.

The Senate was the active member of Congress as is frequently the case in closing sessions. Besides approving the La Follette Committee's continuance by 36 to 17 it also voted without debate a $25,000 inquiry into national monetary and fiscal problems under Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Banking Committee. This seems to be the "mystery investigation" of the summer, and just what Senator Wagner proposes to do with the money is uncertain.

Theater Project Again Loses

A vain, last-minute attempt to revive the Federal Theater Project by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, was voted down, 18 to 42.

One of the most significant votes of the day was that restoring the commodity credit item cut out by the House economy bloc. Even most Senate conservatives rejected this slash. The Senate vote to restore was 61 to 7. A great deal of interest centered on the seven who voted against the farmers' pet proposal and they included two Republican presidential possibilities, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. They were joined by four other Republicans, Senators Hale, Lodge, Townsend and White, and one Democrat, Gerry of Rhode Island.

It was considered significant that Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, another presidential possibility, voted to restore the cut, as did Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, acting minority Floor Leader. The broad gulf which separates conservative Senator Taft from his fellow Republican candidate, "middle-roader" Senator Vandenberg, was indicated in the vote.

Monterey Accepts Garden-Park Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—As a first step towards completion of the comprehensive Monterey Plan, a master program for restoring and preserving the historic buildings of Monterey and developing an extensive system of parks and parkways throughout the colorful city, Scholze Park, a gift to the City by Ernest A. Scholze, was dedicated at simple ceremonies held here recently.

The Park, which includes 10 lots purchased by the donor, a bachelor German immigrant, from his life savings some 15 years ago and developed into a magnificent garden, was formally accepted on behalf of the City, amidst sincere expressions of gratitude.

Following the nursery profession almost his entire life, Mr. Scholze, born in Dresden, Saxony, emigrated to the United States 57 years ago. For 32 years he was nursery foreman at Hotel Del Monte. On retiring 15 years ago he purchased, for a nursery of his own, the property he recently donated to the City. About a month ago he decided that his friends—the citizens of Monterey—should have immediate use of it. His gift and the dedication followed.

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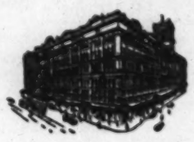
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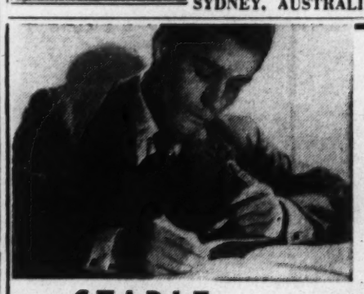
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U. S. Davis Cup Hopes Grow No Brighter—Treasure Island Host to Another Fleet

Bobby Riggs Wins Hollow Victory to Enter Final

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—America's Davis Cup outlook grew no brighter yesterday as Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, entered the final round of the 49th annual Meadow Club invitation tournament with a hollow 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2 victory over Bob Kamrath, of Austin. Riggs' opponent Saturday, for the second successive year, will be Sidney Wood, who was equally unimpressive in defeating Ernest Sutter, of New Orleans, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

If Bobby, the present Wimbledon champion, prevails over Wood, 1931 Wimbledon champion, it will give him the third leg on the $1,000 challenge bowl, and permanent possession. When the two met last year the No. 2 singles post on the Davis Cup team hung in the balance, but the veteran Wood has admitted he is out of the running this time. Riggs beat Wood in straight sets in 1938.

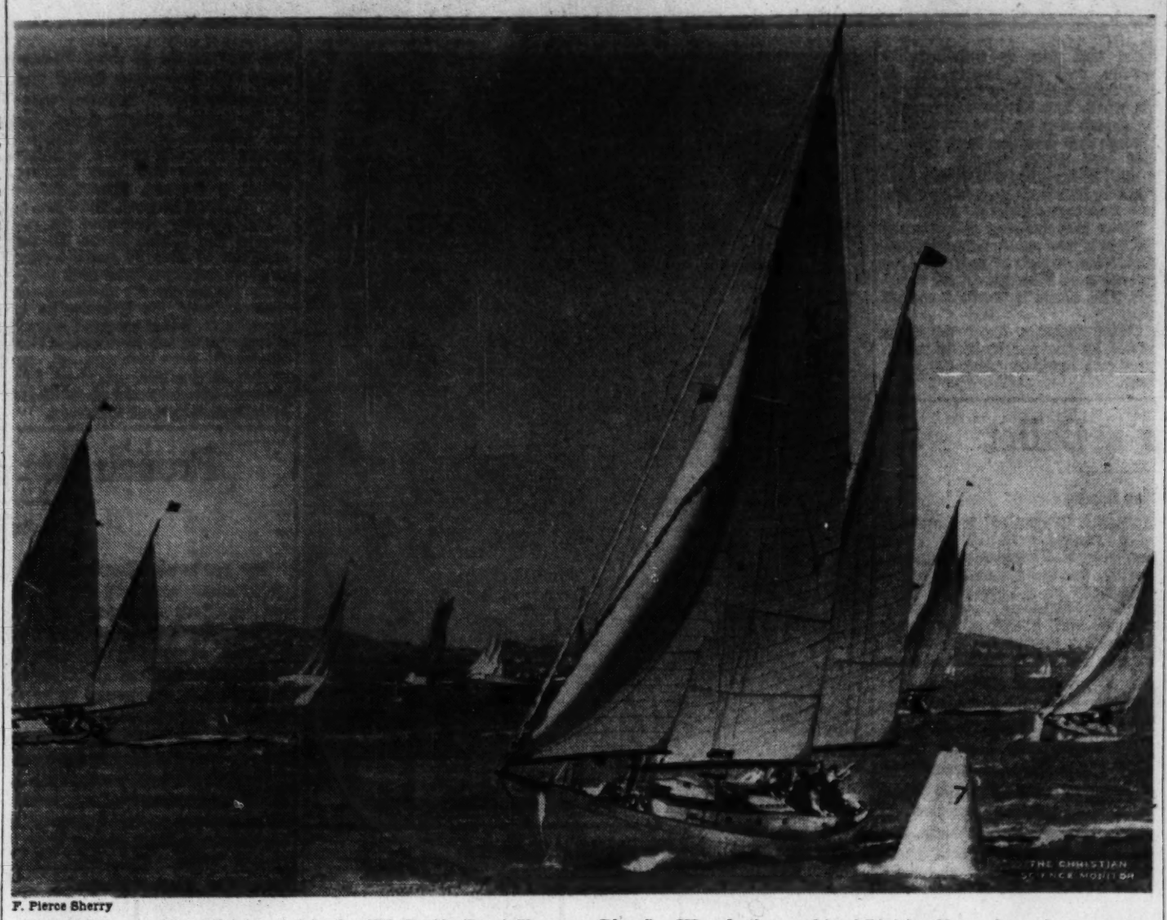
The doubles team of Don McNeill and Frankie Parker gained the final round, but rain interrupted the match between Riggs and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Oregon, who trailed Bill and Chester Murphy of Chicago, 11—13, 4—2. McNeill and Parker defeated Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, 6—2, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2.

Riggs disappointed everyone with a wretched service. Kamrath, who has been playing indifferent tennis all summer, took all sorts of liberties with Riggs, first offering, and chased Bobby all over court from the baseline.

But in working his way to the net, Kamrath discovered that Riggs outplayed him there repeatedly. Nevertheless, he refused to abandon the barrier, even after losing a string of vital points there.

Wood had none of his usual speed against Sutter, except at the beginning when Sutter made him change his tactics by handling Sid's blistering drives in facile fashion. But Wood's greater tournament experience and his sharper control in the clutches militated, finally against the Louisiana youth.

Parker was easily the best doubles man on the court today. His peculiar arching service permitted only a soft return which either he or McNeill usually stowed away. The engagement was prolonged, however, by McNeill's erratic efforts.



F. Pierce Sherry

Most of these yachts will take part in the 17th Pacific Coast Championship Regatta to be held Aug. 25 to 31 off Treasure Island on San Francisco Bay. S. F. Y. C. Commodore Edward Woodruff's ketch Blue Sea III and other yachts of Division II are shown here crossing the starting line off Treasure Island for a race on San Francisco Bay.

Alice Marble-Helen Jacobs Final at Maidstone Club

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP) — Alice Marble, of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Helen Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., both of whom have held every important championship in women's tennis, will meet Saturday in the final round of the annual Maidstone Club invitation tournament.

Miss Marble reached the title round yesterday with a sparkling 6—3, 6—1 triumph over Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, but Miss Jacobs met sterner stuff in the person of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Brookline, Mass., whom she finally defeated, 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Workman, runner-up in the tournament last year to Barbara Winslow, tried every part of her extensive stroke equipment in an effort to find a weakness in Miss Marble's armor. But the Wimbledon champion showed no flaws, hitting in spirited fashion and passing her opponent accurately whenever the occasion demanded.

Mrs. Fabyan, the nation's second ranking player, who admittedly has the best stroke repertory among the women, troubled Miss Jacobs throughout, but the former Wimbledon champion, playing her finest tennis of the tournament, had a ready answer for her pretty opponent's choicest deliveries.

Both Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs attacked consistently behind steady forehands, disdaining the net almost entirely. Miss Marble used a deep lob to good advantage, while Miss Jacobs, stroking with more severity than usual, peppered Mrs. Fabyan with flat drives that just cleared the net and fell almost dead at the loser's feet.

Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan, entered the final round of the doubles when they defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, of France, 6—2, 6—1. The other final round pair are Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Miss Jacobs, who defeated Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica and Miss Workman, 6—1, 6—4.

Major League Hitters Slip

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—A depression has caught up with the hitting business in the major leagues.

At the moment there no longer is a .400 slugger and the National League leader is on the bench for not hitting.

During the week Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' star, slipped to a not-so-modest .399 percentage and Morrie Arnovich of the Phillies folded completely, going hitless in 22 times at bat and finally getting a "rest" to protect his mark at .351.

Even under these circumstances there were no ambitious batters in a position to oust them from their topmost perches and the ranking of most of the other leading batsmen in both the American and National Leagues underwent few changes.

The first ten in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, New York	84	338	83	95	.399
Foxx, Boston	87	327	93	119	.364
McQuinn, St. Louis	96	387	69	131	.339
Johnson, Phila	97	354	79	118	.333
York, Detroit	63	192	37	64	.333
Doerr, Boston	75	323	55	106	.328
Case, Washington	91	392	73	128	.327
Walker, Chicago	93	379	65	124	.327
McNair, Chicago	73	272	34	89	.327
Dickey, New York	88	334	70	109	.326

National League

PlayerClub	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Arnovich, Philad'phia	90	336	50	118	.351
Mize, St. Louis	93	348	67	120	.345
Bonura, New York	91	342	64	118	.345
McCormick, Cin'natl	93	376	69	128	.333
Cuccinello, Boston	84	211	31	70	.332
Hassett, Boston	91	361	45	118	.327
Goodman, Cincinnati	68	255	49	83	.326
Medwick, St. Louis	92	360	57	117	.325
Ott, New York	93	320	69	104	.325
Danning, New York	81	325	53	103	.317
Klein, Pittsburgh	73	224	40	71	.317

Ontario Open

BURLINGTON, Ont., Aug. 5 (CP)—Henry Martell of Edmonton, unknown to a good many in the East before the Canadian amateur golf championship last week, won the Ontario open golf crown from a high-class field of professionals yesterday by putting a three-under-par 69 to his first-round 72.

Hayden Match

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug 5 (AP)—The U. S. Marine Team C, composed of expert riflemen from posts along the Northeastern seaboard, yesterday won the Hayden match at Camp Curtis Guild with an aggregate score of 2,846.

Second in the final standing was the U. S. Coast Guard Team C, with 2,824.

The Connecticut Civilian Team A, of New Haven, finished 12th in the field of 22 with 2,506.

Back to Minors

WASHINGTON (AP)—Outfielder Bob Loane, who has been playing professional baseball for six years, got his first chance in the big league recently when Washington brought him from its Springfield, Mass., farm.

He played the full game against St. Louis Browns on Aug. 3. After the contest he rushed to Union Station to meet his young wife who had come to join him in the big league city.

A few minutes later, the Senators informed Loane that he was going back to the minors.

Herman Berg, brother of golfing's famous Patty Berg, is high school golf champion of Minnesota.

Olympets Play In Exhibition Over Week End

Sunday will find Boston Olympets at the Myopia Schooling Field in Hamilton, Mass., playing an exhibition tilt with the Bradford Tigers for the benefit of the Beverley Hospital Fund.

The Bradford Tigers is a team made up of former college baseball stars who are well past their prime. The team is much on the same style of Lowell Thomas' Nine Old Men and boasts of many prominent businessmen in the lineup.

The next Boston appearance of the Olympets will be at the Boston Arena next Thursday evening, Aug. 10. The Pets will play at the St. Botolph Street rink for the remainder of the month, while the Garden floor is being ripped up. The Hub team is in the midst of a winning streak, but is faced with one of the finest teams in New England, the Burnham Brady Girls from Hartford, Conn.

Regional Director Rooney is having his hands full trying to find a team that can measure up to the Olympets. He is convinced that next week's opponents are the club to halt the Boston lasses five-game win streak. The Burnham Brady team is generally considered to be the team to beat for the State title.

The largest crowd of the season pushed its way through the doors of the Garden last Thursday evening to watch the Pets defeat the Rhode Island All-Stars. The new game has been slowly drawing more and more people, but Thursday found the attendance jump by more than 500 persons.

On their past performance, the Olympets rate top ranking in New England and as such have been invited to show in Madison Square Garden. The team will travel to New York on the 22d of August to meet the Americanettes. They will remain in the Big City until Aug. 25, when they will meet the Roverettes. The New York teams have been playing only teams from the West and Boston will be the only Eastern team to play in the garden this summer.

Boston Golfer Medalist

MONTREAL, Aug. 5 (CP)—Bob Adams of Boston, Massachusetts junior champion, fired a three-over-par 73 over the tricky layout of Kanawaki Golf Club here yesterday to win medal honors and lead 15 other qualifiers as the Metropolitan trophy tourney got under way. The other players are from Montreal district clubs.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Pittsburgh (2), Brooklyn at Cincinnati (2), Philadelphia at St. Louis (2), Boston at Chicago.

American League

Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia (2), Cleveland at New York (2), Detroit at Boston (2).

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

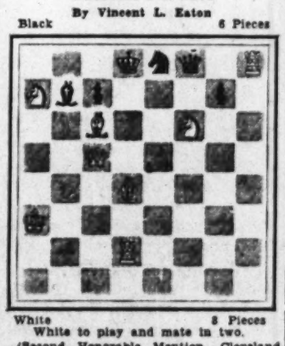
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 5, 1939

Problem No. 2163

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

(Second Honorable Mention, Cleveland vs. Cincinnati Solving Match, 1934.)

Problem No. 2164

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(Ajedrez, Oct., 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2161. P-Q4

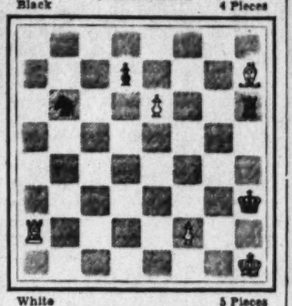
No. 2162. 1. R-R 2. B-K — P-K17; 1. Kt-K 2. Q-Kt — KxP

End-Game No. 470. White draws: 1 K-Kt4, K-Kt; 2 P-Kt6, P-R3; 3 K-R5, KxP, stalemate.

End-Game No. 471

By Henri Rinck

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win

(An interesting piece of strategy.)

Notes

It has been announced by George Emlen Roosevelt, chairman of the United States Chess Federation committee in charge of sending a team to represent this country in the International Chess Federation team championship, to be held late this month in Buenos Aires, that no team would be sent. The chief difficulty is that the players would have to be away 10 weeks or more. R. Fine was unable to play on this account and S. Reshevsky informed the committee that he did not feel that he could absent himself so long unless he should be reimbursed for loss of time and incidental expenses. Since the problem of raising the travel expense fund is by no means simple, no further obligation could reasonably be assumed, and it was decided to withdraw. This is a great pity since the United States team had triumphed in the previous four team tournaments.

ACF Women's Championship

The women's championship of the American Chess Federation just concluded in New York resulted in a triple tie for first honors with Miss May Karff of Boston, Mrs. Mary Bain of New York and Dr. Helen Weissenstein of New York, each scoring 5½. Miss Karff, who won this event last year, and is also champion of the United States Chess Federation, was defeated by Miss Elizabeth Wray in the first round and held to a draw by Mrs. R. B. McCready in the final round.

Final Standing

Miss Karff	5½	1½	Mrs. Roos	3 4
Mrs. Bain	5½	1½	Miss Raettig	2 5
Dr. W'nstein	5½	1½	Mrs. Stephens	1 6
Mrs. McC'dy	4½	2½	Miss Wray	1 6

Ventnor Brilliancy

In addition to winning first honors in the Ventnor City, N. J., Invitation Tournament, which concluded July 16, Milton Hanauer, former New York champion, and a New York school teacher, also won the brilliancy prize for his victory over A. E. Santasiere, also a former New York champion.

After 32 closely fought moves, Santasiere decided to trap his opponent's Q. But Hanauer promptly sacrified it, and was able to win through central passed pawns.

Ruy Lopez

Hanauer White	Santasiere Black	Hanauer White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 Q-B3	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 QxKt	Q-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 Q-K4	P-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 B-K3	Kt-Kt2
5 Castles	B-K3	27 R-Q2	QR-Q
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	28 QR-Q	K-B
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	29 Q-R7	Kt-B4
8 P-QR3	Kt-QR4	30 P-QKt3	PxP
9 B-B2	P-QB4	31 PxP	K-Kt2
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	32 P-QKt4	R-KR
11 P-KR3	Castles	33 QxR	RxQ
12 B-Kt3	Kt-B5	34 PxKt	P-QR4 (b)
13 B-QB	B-Q2	35 PxBch	QxQP
14 PxKP	PxP	36 P-QB4	PxP
15 QKt-Q2	Kt-QR4	37 R-QKt	R-QKt
16 P-Q	KR-Q	38 RxR	QxR
17 Kt-B	P-KR3	39 P-Q6ch	K-Q
18 Kt-K3	B-K3	40 P-Q7	P-B6
19 Kt-Q5	BxKt	41 R-Q	Q-B2
20 PxB	B-Q3 (a)	42 R-Q5	Q-B3
21 Kt-R2	R-K	43 RxRP	Resigns(c)
22 Kt-Kt4	Q-Q		

(a) If 20 . . . KtxP; 21 RxKt, RxR; 22 Q-K4!

(b) If 34 . . . B-Kt; 35 P-Q6ch, K-K3; 36 B-Kt3ch, K-B4; 37 P-Kt4ch, and wins.

(c) White wins the Q: 43 . . . QxQP; 44 R-R8ch, K-K2; 45 R-R7, or 43 . . . KxP; 44 B-QR4 or 43 . . . Q-Kt2; 44 B-QR4, P-B7; 45 R-R8ch, QxR; 46 B-Kt6ch, K-K2; 46 P-Q8(Q)ch, QxQ; 47 BxQch, KxB; 48 BxQBP, and wins.

From the finals, Championship Section, of the American Chess Federation tournament just concluded in New York. Grand master Fine defeats the Washington state champion with accurate positional play.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Ulvestad Black	Fine White	Ulvestad Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Kt-K3	PxQP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 KtxP	QPxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 PxP	Kt-Kt4
4 P-K3	B-Q3	25 B-Kt5	P-B5
5 B-Q3	P-KB4(a)	26 QR-B2	B-K3
6 Castles	Q-B3	27 R-B5	Kt-Q2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-KR3	28 P-K5	R-Kt1
8 P-QKt3	Castles	29 KtxB	RxKt
9 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2	30 BxKt	KxB
10 Q-B	Q-K2	31 Kt-B4	P-QKt3
11 P-QR4	R-B3	32 R-Qch	K-K3
12 B-R3	Kt-B2	33 QR-Q5	R-R
13 BxB	QxB	34 P-Q6	R-R2
14 Q-R3	QxQ	35 R-Kt5	QR-B3
15 RxQ	P-QR4	36 R-Kt7ch	R-B2
16 R-B	K-B	37 R-Kt8	QR-B3
17 R-R2	K-K2	38 R-Q5	Kt-B2
18 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q3	39 R-Q8	K-B2
19 P-B3	Kt-K	40 R-Kt7	K-K2
20 P-K4	P-K4	41 P-R4	K-K
21 BPxP	KPxP	42 RxKt	Resigns

(a) This formation generally leads to closed position with plenty of maneuvering "behind the lines." The theoretical weakness is at Black's K3, but as a rule, White cannot do much about it, at least for many moves. In this game it is interesting to see how Fine brings about early simplifications which allow him to play P-K4. Thereupon the position opens up, and Black's cramped and backward development is a serious handicap.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 12, Toronto 9.
Newark 5, Rochester 3.
Syracuse 5-0, Buffalo 2-2.
Jersey City 9, Montreal 3.

American Association

Indianapolis 5, Toledo 3.
Columbus 6-5, Louisville 2-0.
Milwaukee 15, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 11, Minneapolis 10.

Texas League

Fort Worth 7, Houston 3.
Tulsa 4, San Antonio 2.
Oklahoma City 2, Beaumont 1 (11 innings).
Shreveport 10, Dallas 6 (13 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 6-0, Sacramento 1-1.
Hollywood 6, Portland 3.
Seattle 8, San Diego 3.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 6.

Southern Association

Atlanta 19, New Orleans 8.
Knoxville 14, Little Rock 6.
Nashville 7, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 8, Birmingham 3.

Eastern League

Binghamton 7, Elmira 2.
Williamsport 13-3, Albany 4-7.
Wilkes-Barre at Springfield, wet grounds.
Scranton at Hartford, rain.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, Yankees	84	338	83	95	.399
Foxx, Red Sox	87	327	93	119	.364
Arnovich, Phillies	90	336	50	118	.351
Mize, Cardinals	93	348	67	120	.345
Bonura, Giants	91	342	64	118	.345
McQuinn, Browns	96	387	69	131	.339

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	26	Ott, Giants	20
Greenberg, Tigers	20	Mize, Cardinals	18
Selkirk, Yankees	18	McCormick, Reds	17
		Camilli, Dodgers	17

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	87	McCormack, Reds	82
Foxx, Red Sox	84	Bonura, Giants	68
Greenberg, Tigers	79	Camilli, Dodgers	68
Walker, W. Sox	79	Medwick, Cards	66

Ival Goodman last year became the first Cincinnati Red ever to hit more than 19 home runs in a single season, clouting 30 four-base blows during the season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobby Riggs defeated Sidney Wood, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5, in annual invitation tourney at Southampton, for third straight cup victory of season.

Three Years Ago

Mel Ott hit two homers for second day in row to help New York Giants beat Boston Bees 8-4.

Five Years Ago

Betty 5, owned by Melvin Crooks, Montclair, N. J., won Governor Lehman speedboat trophy averaging 46.08 m. p. h. for three 15-mile heats.

Cincinnati's center field fence is closer to home plate than that of any other National League park.

Dee and Schroeder Turn Back Top-Seeded Players

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—Larry Dee, San Francisco, and Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif., seeded third and fifth among the juniors in the National junior and boys' tennis tournament at Culver Military Academy, played top-flight singles tennis yesterday in the semifinals and eliminated top-seeded favorites.

Dee turned back Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, 6—4, 6—4, and Schroeder defeated Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3.

In the boys' division, Budge Patty, Los Angeles, favorite, came from behind in the first set to win, 6—4, then slipped through the second, 6—1, to eliminate third-seeded E. Blair Hawley, New York City.

Harry Likas, San Francisco, No. 2 boy, had little trouble with Robert Bensinger, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—2.

In the upset of Olewine, Dee played smooth, masterful tennis. It was a see-saw affair much of the time with each player frequently breaking the other's service. Olewine held service in the seventh, or the second set, but Dee took the remaining three games for the match.

Kramer and Olewine, top-seeded, kept in the running for final doubles play by winning two hard fought sets from Bobby Carrothers, Coronado, Calif., and Harper Ink, San Diego, Calif., 7—5, 6—4.

To Emery Neale, Portland, Ore., goes the honor of being the only non-Californian in the junior doubles finals. He teamed with Dee to defeat Marx and Schroeder, 7—5, 6—3.

Patty and Likas held true to their top seeding in the boys' doubles, easing through Robert Bensinger, Washington, D. C., and Glen Gardner, New Orleans, La., 6—0, 6—3. Hawley and Teddy Myers, Sna Francisco, defeated Bob and Tom Falkenburg, Hollywood Calif., 6—8, 6—1, 6—1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	28	.708
Boston	59	35	.628
Chicago	55	44	.556
Cleveland	49	46	.516
Detroit	50	47	.515
Washington	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	35	61	.365
St. Louis	27	68	.284

Results Aug. 4

New York 5, Cleveland 4.
Washington 6, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	61	32	.656
St. Louis	52	42	.553
Chicago	52	45	.536
Pittsburgh	48	44	.522
New York	46	47	.495
Brooklyn	46	47	.495
Boston	42	52	.447
Philadelphia	26	64	.289

Results Aug. 4

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Summer Shows in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

There is probably greater variety in the summer exhibitions at the Art Institute this year than ever before. In two galleries are memorial exhibitions for two Chicago artists, Pauline Palmer and Carl Krafft. The scope of the work of both is very well represented.

Miss Palmer's subjects are principally New England landscapes, with Cape Cod predominating, but there are some good portraits, and a handsome interior with a charming lady in colonial setting. Dramatic effect is never strained, nor are brilliant and harsh contrasts sought, but all her pictures have a warmth of color and a preoccupation with the lyric side. Miss Palmer is remembered for her delightful sense of humor, evidenced by one canvas, which many consider her best, of an old-fashioned iron stove with a few empty bottles about it. She apparently decided she would do a "modern" subject, and so chose this ugly thing and painted it with her tongue in her cheek—but she didn't bother to make it any uglier than it really was.

* * *

Mr. Krafft's work is consciously styled in the decorative tradition, with an emphasis, though not an over-emphasis, on pattern. He was a very serious painter, principally of landscape, rather literal in his approach and technical methods. His color is pleasant, though seldom rich.

A third Chicago artist represented is Lester Schwartz, a graduate of the school of the Art Institute, who has just returned from a traveling fellowship in Asia and Europe. He spent several months in Bali and considerable time in Paris, and did a prodigious amount of work. The large gallery given to him shows both oils and water colors.

There is no doubt that Mr. Schwartz has marked ability, but it is mostly in one direction—color phantasy. When so many things of the same type are shown together, one wishes that he would occasionally experiment along different lines. The liberties he takes with form are not always justified by the results, but there are, in many of the canvases, passages of great beauty. To preserve this same quality throughout a large and crowded composition is difficult indeed.

* * *

One gallery is devoted to Whistleriana. Here we find not only superb specimens of the work of that erratic genius, James McNeill Whistler, but also delicious caricatures by his contemporaries which show just what they thought about him. It is a fascinating exhibition.

Lithographs by Odilon Redon, whimsical master of the lithographic medium, fill another gallery. A large gallery is given to Chinese porcelain and jades, borrowed from Chicago collectors, and seldom seen by the public. Here are striking examples of the porcelains of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with underglaze blue and the enamel-painted famille verte predominating. In addition, there are some unusually fine Ch'ien Lung jades and a splendid "oxblood" bowl that are worthy of special notice.

Then there is a gallery of Rowlandson's stimulating water color drawings. He was such a volatile person, who worked at such high speed and was so unbelievably prolific, that one cannot fail to note a great variation of quality in his work. But however summary the sketch may be, it is never dull. Though it is crowded with figures, they are never merely "filling space." Everything was highly dramatic to Rowlandson, and he knew how to communicate his thrills.

There is a stunning collection of "folk art," costumes on figures, embroideries, objects of use, from the collection of Florence Dibell Bartlett. This alone is worth a special visit.

Other galleries show paintings owned by the Art Institute which have not been on view for some time.

Paganini in a Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

At Covent Garden the singers go before, the dancers follow after. On the last night of the opera season Sir Thomas Beecham—who, by the way, will not be heard again in London for 18 months—said in a speech: "In this strange modern world, in this brave new world that we owe to our friend the enemy, there is no public for the fine arts," adding that this was nothing new, there never had been any public for art, even in the much vaunted civilization of ancient Greece. This characteristic "façon de parler" suggested that the opera this year had not done too well. But that appears to be the nature of opera. It never seems to do too well anywhere.

Perhaps one reason is that if a brand new opera is put on, the enthusiasm of the public takes the form of a flat refusal to hear it. Another reason is that there are no new operas. And as most of us are tired of the old ones, well, the responsibility for this sad state of operatic affairs cannot be wholly that of our friends Battler and Bombardone. Even Glyndebourne, famous for South Down sheep and opera—hence the term "mutton-opera"—has been advertising its unsold seats, although there is no corresponding decline in the demand for mutton. So opera, having gone to the sheep, now seems to be going to the dogs.

* * *

The heavy red curtains of Covent Garden had no sooner closed on opera than they parted again on ballet. The transition might almost be described as that from a static art to a living one. Certainly so if the test is interest in new works. Michel Fokine's new ballet "Paganini," for example, is affording a gloomy delight to the box-office people, for whom this is an unsatisfactory world in which there are always too many seats or too few. It is with the saddest satisfaction that they announce they are sold out.

A sold-out house has its reactions on the stage, and the performance one saw of "Paganini" was permeated by an enthusiasm engendered on both sides of the footlights. "Paganini" is described as a Fantastic Ballet in Three Scenes by S. Rachmaninoff and M. Fokine; music by Rachmaninoff—"Rhapsody on a theme by Paganini"—choregraphy by Fokine; scenery and costumes by Serge Soudeikine. Fokine has done nothing more effective for a long time.

* * *

Fiddlers may speculate, as one has often heard them, about Paganini's playing and how it would strike the modern ear, accustomed to technical virtuosity. His talent as a composer, by the way, is nearly always overlooked. But there can be no argument about the man's personality, the most fantastic ever seen on a concert platform. One does not know if "Florentine Nights" is read nowadays but Heine's pages might well have inspired a ballet.

A romantic poet, of course, is given and exercises a certain license, but Heine conveys the rather sulphurous atmosphere which has been caught by Fokine, who obviously knows his "Florentine Nights." Indeed by a clever piece of stagecraft we see, as the curtain goes up, the dark figure of Paganini arising, as it were, from the underworld to the concert platform. Although their mediums are different, the poet and the choregrapher use the same method. "As for me," says the poet, "you already know my musical second-sight, my gift of seeing at each tone a figure equivalent to the sound, and so Paganini with each stroke of his bow brought visible forms and situations before my eyes . . . he himself being the chief actor."

* * *

In the ballet three contrasted aspects of the artist's life are figuratively represented through a highly stylized medium: Paganini on the concert platform; Paganini amongst the people—a Florentine pastoral; and Paganini in his solitude. It is all very theatrical—and theatrically effective. Every conceivable old pantomime "prop" and ancient stage device is used, but so sure is Fokine's handling of his medium, the macabre never tumbles into the ridiculous. Although one's flesh may not creep, neither is one tempted to smile. We are taken back to the days when ivy-clad haunted ruins, complete with sickle moon, bats, and scudding clouds were the vogue, and the steel engravings of Gustave Doré perpetually beckoned our ancestors.

Such a subject as "Paganini" demands much miming—Dimitri Rostoff, whose handling of the violin will certainly astonish the fiddlers, might be Paganini himself—but Baronova as the artist's "genius," and Riabouchinska as "a Florentine beauty," are given lyrical moments which Fokine alone seems able to supply today. The performance, all round, maintained a high level.

* * *

Rachmaninoff's "Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini" (the theme is that of the well-known A minor Caprice) is unquestionably effective and has a real tune, introduced towards the end, which sends the audience out whistling. Whether the score is in character with so macabre a subject is another question, and as always, Rachmaninoff falls between the old and the new. Belonging to neither musical world he is, so to speak, a composer without aesthetic citizenship. No musician will miss the irony of a Paganini ballet having for its chief instrumental solo part—the piano! This part was well played by Eric Harrison and it was a pleasure to hear music for ballet given by so fine an orchestra as the London Philharmonic. Antal Dorati conducted.

Soudeikine's settings and costumes heightened fantasy—Fokine, by the way, never underrates the visual appeal of ballet and his lighting is always admirable.

And so the old spell of an extraordinary personality is still working! But one left the theater wondering if the facts about Nicolo Paganini were not actually very much stranger than all this pantomime fiction.

On View at the Art Institute of Chicago

"'arriet of 'ampstead 'eath," by Pauline Palmer

Fritz Reiner and Wagner

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Fritz Reiner, always welcome at the Lewisohn Stadium, assumed the baton there for the first time this summer on the evening of July 31, directing a Wagner program. The mere fact of a Wagner program long since ceased to be important in itself, but there are reasons why this Stadium Concert proved an exception. In the first place, there was the nature of the excerpt used from "Tristan und Isolde" (the second number offered). Then there was the singing of Florence Easton as both Isolde and Brünnhilde.

The "Tristan" excerpt began with the prelude, whence, by way of part of Wagner's own concert ending, it took up the second-act duet at the "O sink' hernieder Nacht der Liebe" passage and proceeded thence to the entrance of King Marke, at which point it passed over to the final pages of the "Liebestod," thus linking the opening of the opera with the end. In the course of this survey the audience had the valuable opportunity to hear some pages of surpassing beauty which at the Metropolitan, most regrettably, are omitted and which had been performed here in recent years only when the Philharmonic-Symphony Society gave Act II of "Tristan" in concert last spring without abridgement. The loss due to the suppression is obvious.

* * *

In the "Tristan" music and in the "Götterdämmerung" finale Mme. Easton gave renewed proof of her excellent musicianship, her authoritative style, and a mastery of diction that never allows a word to be slighted. And in the "Götterdämmerung" music, the last and culminating number of the concert, there was even more. For the inspiration that imbued this tremendous utterance carried everything before it. Rarely has any Brünnhilde equalled the majesty of her "Ruhe, ruhe, du Gott!" or the frenetic exaltation that made what followed as though one flame. No wonder that the audience burst into cheers!

In Mr. Reiner, whose technical command of the orchestra no one would seek to deny, Mme. Easton had an admirable collaborator in this memorable performance. Other parts of the program, however, were less satisfying. For one thing, the amplification played not a few sorry tricks—especially in the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," and the "Trauermusik" from "Götterdämmerung,"—and "The Ride of the Valkyries" didn't escape mishap.

The tenor and the contralto of the occasion were Jan Peerce and Lucielle Browning. Mr. Peerce worked conscientiously and with the aid of an exceptionally long breath through Tristan's music and the "Spring Song" from "Die Walküre," but the voice itself lacks the weight and metal for heroic music. Miss Browning's voice was of lovely quality in Brangäne's warnings, but insufficient breath support made her delivery hazardous. The audience, among the better ones of the season, was generously estimated at 9,000.

* * *

Of less moment were the Stadium entertainments of the preceding week. Frieder Weissmann, rounding out his initial engagement at the Stadium, led the best performance he has given as yet when he supervised Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody" on the evening of July 25, the other numbers being two movements of Anis Fulheihan's "Mediterranean Suite" and Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique" symphony (rather poorly done). On the following evening he took his modest farewell with a program selected from the most familiar works of Wagner, Mozart, Schubert, Richard Strauss, and Liszt.

Bad weather postponed the return of the Fokine Ballet till the evenings of July 29 and 30. The program supplemented such well-worn matter as the dances from "Prince Igor," the "Spectre de la Rose," and "Schéhérazade" with a prettily imitative novelty entitled "Tennis," the choregraphy by Michel Fokine, the music by Léo Delibes. The attendance at these ballet evenings was moderate.

Final Chords at Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The Berlin season has come to a close. In the traditional manner it was concluded in several evening open-air concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Hans von Benda in the magnificent surroundings of the Schlüterhof of the Berlin Schloss. The great beauty of the architecture, the duskiness of the vast overflowing courtyard, illumined only slightly by a circle of torches, and the interestingly arranged programs, which included with Bach and Handel some of the rarely played old masters, together with the delicate toned playing of the members of the Philharmonic, produced a charming and unusual impression.

Berlin's two large opera houses have been very active during the past few weeks. On the composer's anniversary the Staatsoper opened a Richard Strauss week, which gave evidence of that organization's high standing artistically. "Die Meistersinger," directed for the first time by Herbert von Karajan, was also of interest. Characteristic of its interpretation was the freedom from heaviness, which the director gave the music, and the resultant fluidity of tempos. All clumsiness had disappeared from the score, and even the singers were guided by this chamber music sweetness and delicacy.

* * *

As the last première of the Staatsoper a light opera by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, "La Dama Boba," was heard. This "stupid maiden" is one of the many comedies by the Spanish author, Lope de Vega, and one of the most original in its ideas. A wealthy, but extremely stupid young woman leaves her home—father, sister, tutor, and friends—to go through all the stages of doubt attendant upon her unbounded simplicity, until finally "the right one" appears, and romance forms her into a wise little wife. The story is amusing, and the music too is entertaining. It skips lightly and gracefully in its rhythmic turns, and what it lacks in content and originality is replaced by flexible adaptation to the genuine comedy style, by sprightliness, and by a definite feeling for musical effects. In the title role Erna Berber gave a splendid performance vocally and through her charm as an actress.

The Deutsches Opernhaus accommodated itself to the summer season with still lighter fare, in a new staging of the "Zigeunerbaron" by Johann Strauss. In its lavish revue settings, in its accentuating of voices and staging aimed for broad popular effect, it gave a characteristic picture of the style of this opera house. In pleasing contrast was the conservative musical style of the director, Arthur Rother. The opera "Katharina" by Arthur Kusterer, produced here for the first time, was noteworthy more from the entertainment than from the artistic aspect—a pompous "grand opera" about the beloved Empress and successor to the Czar, Peter the Great, having all the effects tested and sanctioned by d'Albert and Puccini, songs, dances, ensembles, and interposed ballets, and extremely gay music which concealed its superficiality under its clever expression of tones—caviar for the people, even though not genuine.

* * *

The International Music Festival, which was held this year at Frankfurt by the "Ständiger Rat für die internationale Zusammenarbeit der Komponisten" [Standing Board for International Cooperation among Composers] was disappointing, considered not only of itself but also in comparison with last year's festival at Stuttgart. If one might feel that then a few new and interesting works were added, this time the choice of the 38 composers from 18 nations was made so exclusively from the standpoint of tradition that one finally had to capituiate in weariness before so much that was merely well-bred. A single composer—double thanks are due to him—penetrated this phalanx of mediocrity, a young Swiss, Heinrich Sutermeister, who in his Divertissement for String Orchestra won the great success of the 10 days. The composition is of native rhythmic power, full of turbulence and unrest, to be sure, but so strong in feeling, so unusual and new in its diction, that one is held to the last note.

At the Frankfurt Opernhaus a ballet by the French composer, Henri Tomasi, "La rosière du village," was worthy of note for its clever and able synthesis of Debussy and Stravinsky. Otherwise, however, the event of this Frankfurt festival was the guest presentation by the Zagreb (Yugoslavia) Opera, which celebrated real triumphs in its charming style of acting and music. The comic opera, "Ero der Schelm" by Jakov Gotovac, is a fine counterpart to Smetana's "Verkaufte Braut" in its folklore atmosphere, in its manner of action, and in its phantasy-filled music.

One may say of the season just closed that the young talents are slowly but unmistakably beginning to come into play. In the field of conducting, there is the extraordinary ability of a Herbert von Karajan. In that of composing, Werner Egk, Edmund von Borck and Kurt Hassenberg are individualities of more than average importance, whose further development can be of significance for the future of German music.

French Art and English

By Jan Gordon

London

The two outstanding exhibitions of the month have been the "Homage to Paul Cézanne" at the Wildenstein Gallery and an assemblage of paintings by Rouault at the Mayor Gallery. The Cézanne Exhibition is the second to celebrate his centenary, and its completeness, combined with that at the Rosenberg Gallery in April and a fine selection of watercolors at the new Cassirer Gallery, makes London about as well documented on Cézanne's work as any capital except Paris. The Wildenstein exhibition gives well-spaced pictures in chronological sequence, the catalogue is most interestingly and humanly documented and there are souvenirs so that one may compare the actual pot painted with its representation, or what is very illuminating, a photograph taken of one of his motifs from almost the exact spot where he set up his easle. This last should give the student as much insight into the surface aspects of Cézanne's research as many pages of explanation.

The Rouault exhibition is particularly interesting because two notable early works are compared with later ones. Though Rouault's technique is always ascribed to the fact that he once studied stained glass designing, we may see here that he did not at once pass from the leaded metal line to the broad black one. In the early paintings the line was fluent and nervous, the tones and colors sombre and, one might say, almost ill-tempered as though each work was the culmination of some mood of aversion or despair. The curious thing is that only by brutalizing his technique, by employing these uncompromising and ruthless black boundaries to his forms, does he rise to the final tragic serenity of his later paintings.

After that there are a number of shows giving interesting comparisons between the home-made and the imported. At the Lefevre Gallery contemporary British painters are at their best. All those who may be classed as front line notables have things as good as I have seen for some time. John's "Cyclamen" has a kind of bird-like fantasy in the flowers. Matthew Smith adds to his color unusual sense of mass, Sickert's "Duncan Macdonald," which may possibly go to the Tate Gallery, is brilliantly light of hand, and his "Sheepshanks House" a sparkle. Paul Nash in "Earth Home" turns a zoological diagram of a molehill into a mystic symbol, Wyndham Lewis's "Froanna" retains his qualities without his austerities. And against these we may set quite good examples of Bonnard, Derain, Dufresne, a number of works by Dufy, Matisse, Segonzac and one of the most seductive Vuillard's that I have seen, "Interieure."

* * *

In a way it is the old problem of the industrious boys and the clever ones. We tend to give our admiration first to the clever ones, but all the same the industrious often arrive at similar results. No English painter, not even Sickert or Matthew Smith, who are our most Gallic painters, get there quite as easily as Bonnard or Matisse, but get there they do, and something in the British works, a kind of imaginative solidity, promises to last like a good homespun. Segonzac provides the nearest approach to a bridge between the two, combining in his heavy watercolors the intentness of the British and the easy unexpectedness of the French.

At the Leger Galleries they have substituted the title "Pictures of People" for the usual "Portraits." If both the title, and the significance that goes with it, could be generally extended, portraiture in paint might gain all round. Here again French and British are contrasted. The British sense of particularity comes off well in such a test: Sickert's portrait of Forbes-Robertson in Hamlet, "Sweet Prince," E. le Bas's "Dinner in Soho," Peploe's animated sketch "The French Model" and Christopher Wood's "Woman of Algiers" contrasting well with a fine Modigliani "Head of a Young Girl," two Derains and a gay but characterea Jean de Botton.

At Tooth's Gallery Paul Nash and Eve Kirk pursue the natural course of their developments, Paul Nash towards extended fields of imagination within the mystic zones of landscape, and Eve Kirk towards a yet greater virtuosity in describing her piled-up Mediterranean ports, even though they are sometimes disguised as the pinnacles of Whitehall. Between them they make the competent elegance of M. Pierre Montézin's landscapes look superficial.

* * *

At the Storran Gallery New Paintings by Young English Painters represent chiefly works of the Social Realist group although the leader, William Coldstream, is absent. Nobody could doubt either the talent or the sincerity of the members, but their almost Franciscan attitude toward their art, their determination to hazard suggestions with the most limited of means, which makes one feel that their motto should be, "She was poor but she was honest," is likely to have a depressant effect on British painting.

At the Johnson Gallery, Kensington High Street, Ellen de Streuve shows herself to be a painter of some originality and a good deal of pluck. At her best she has a sense of shape, pigment and color, of which "Haycutting," "The Vinery" and "Poppies" may be selected as examples.

Grace Henry at the Calmann Gallery is at her best in her slighter sympathetic studies of simple folk such as "Going to Mass, Achill Island," though she has got the same quality in the larger work, "La Mère Bontemps and Marie Helene." But perhaps in such cases it is due to an excitement which must be conveyed without much chance of revision, because she touches the same high mark equally with the sudden seen pattern in "Red Sails and Yellow," or in the dramatic moment, "The Storm."

The Drama in Norwich

By Harold Hobson

Norwich, Eng.

There has been founded in this city by Mr. Nugent Monck, director of the Maddermarket Elizabethan Theater, a new organization called the Maddermarket Theater Society, whose object is to produce privately plays which, for religious, social, or political reasons, it is inadvisable or impossible to present publicly.

The first play to be given by the society was taken from a medieval manuscript bearing the title "Ludus Coventriae," which was acted with success in the last week of July.

This production satisfied a 30-years-old ambition of Mr. Monck's. In the first decade of the century he attempted to present this play, but he was informed by the police that if he persisted in his plan, he would be prosecuted under the Blasphemy Laws, for it was—and still is—illegal in England to produce publicly any entertainmen that introduces the bodily representation of Jesus.

Both as a student of stage history and as the son of an Anglican clergyman, Mr. Monck is keenly interested in the medieval religious drama, but he has no intention of confining the activities of the Maddermarket Theater Society within the limits set by the Middle Ages. Already one or two further productions are scheduled, including Laurence Housman's translation of the "Lysistrata" of Aristophanes.

* * *

The actors in these plays are amateurs. They design and make their own scenery. They make their own costumes. They do these things with such keenness and enthusiasm that the ordinary productions of the Maddermarket Theater are able to run smoothly alongside the activities of the new society. Among the plays being prepared for the fall season of the Theater are Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" and the French play "Asmodé," recently seen under that title at the Gate Theater in London, and at Wyndham's as "The Intruder."

Mr. Monck's work at the Maddermarket has made his name as a force of scholarship famous throughout the country. Born in Shropshire, he studied at the Royal Academy of Music. He then went on tour, but turned out to be, he modestly says, "a very bad actor." But he soon perceived in himself a leaning towards the production side of the theater. He came to Norwich in 1909, and two years later the Norwich Players were formed. Even earlier they had presented before audiences of 70 in Mr. Monck's own drawing room several plays, including a dialogue—"The Holly and the Ivy"—composed of medieval carols. In 1914 the Players moved to the Old Music Room, once the home of Isaac the Jew, where an audience of 99 could be accommodated. Then the war came, and the Players were scattered.

* * *

They were re-formed in 1919, and admitted women into their ranks for the first time. In 1921 they took over a derelict building, and reconstructed it as the Maddermarket Elizabethan Theater, where over 180 productions have been given, including all the plays of Shakespeare. This is believed to be the only theater in the world where the entire canon has been presented in conditions analogous to those which prevailed in Elizabethan London.

In the past 20 years Mr. Monck has ranged over the whole realm of the world's drama. Plays from fourth-century India, from fourteenth-century Japan, from eleventh-century Europe, and from all ages of the English drama have been presented—and with such skill and success that the Maddermarket, which has no wealthy patrons and no great endowments, has always been able to pay its way.

World-Play Center Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Miss Constance Smedley has inaugurated her World-Play Center with readings, at the Lyceum Club, of four of her plays—"Full Steam Ahead" (dealing with Samuel Cunard and Grace Darling), "Independence Day," "Washington Wins," and "The King's Progress."

Several of these plays have special interest for Americans. "Washington Wins" is founded upon the escape of Putnam's troops during the War of Independence from the far greater force under the command of Lord Howe. For some reason, Lord Howe failed to make contact with the Americans, who passed a strategic point without being compelled to give battle. Miss Smedley employs her imagination upon this theme, and accounts for Howe's mistake by causing him to be delayed at a dinner celebrating the engagement of a Quaker girl, Miss Murray. The play is an attempt to show how, in even the apparently most desperate circumstances, the triumph of right and justice is inevitable.

A professional cast gave a very adequate reading of "Washington Wins." At the end of the performance their names were announced, but it is understood that these are not to be published until the play receives production in a West End theater. Further plays, it is stated, will have a special appeal to America, Greece, Ireland, India, and Russia.

The object of the World-Play Center is to establish world friendship and peace, through the production of plays, both modern and based upon unfamiliar facts of history, which have a direct bearing upon problems of today. Supporters of the movement are invited to fortnightly playreadings, and are given, at each performance, an opportunity to assist the Center, and to prepare public opinion for world citizenship.

It is also intended to present juvenile play-readings and Greenleaf Theater recitals. The World-Play Center is under the patronage, among others, of Pro-Chancellor of Birmingham University, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr. Winifred Cullis, Laurence Housman, and Dr. Mary Woolley, Honorary Moderator of the Free Churches in U. S. A.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Is Vacation a Learning Time in Your Family?

A Time to Help the Children Read Good Books, Develop Lasting Hobbies?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation time is learning time! The weeks of "freedom" in the summer ought to be weeks of the finest kind of learning. Those of us engaged in school work realize only too well that in the few hours a day for less than half the days of the year that we are privileged to work with children, we cannot fully teach many of the things that help develop a wholesome, well-rounded personality.

Parents, too, are teachers, and members of the grandest faculty in the world—that widespread teaching staff which is dedicated to teaching youth. What are some of the things that vacation time can stress.

Encourage Reading

First of all, reading. There are splendid magazines, books, encyclopaedias, and special pages in newspapers that mean true education. In so far as the home can provide a reasonable list of these, they should be always available. Our public libraries have accomplished a great deal in providing books for young people. The "library habit" ought to be established early in life. A good technique for parents is to glance into some of these reading materials and then bring up a subject for discussion at the table or at other times when children seem ready for talk. This leads us directly to the second point—conversation.

It has been frequently said that we are losing the art of talking together. This is too broad a statement, but modern life with its many interruptions and its varied activities does seem to leave less and less time for true talk. The summer months, if they are to be real vacation months, should have less hurry. It is a good time for parents and friends to specifically include young people in their conversation.

How to Do It

How to do it? The answer is simple. Just make sure that when the group is together, a subject is brought up which is on the child's interest level. This does not mean "baby" talk! Children of early age can be led to form opinions based on right and justice. They are naturally eager to learn about the thousand and one mysteries of natural life. They enjoy sports and games. It is easy to teach the art of conversation if we will give a bit of time to this important matter.

Third, vacation time is learning time in the matter of hobbies. Whatever our attitude toward greatly increased leisure time for the people as a whole, the fact remains that society is organizing for it with increasing determination. Most of us believe that if the time is used in the right way, it will deepen and enrich life.

Children are natural hobbyists! Indeed, some of them go from one to another with bewildering rapidity! This is not at all dismaying in young folks. The important point, educationally, is that they may be intensely interested in one thing. Eventually, they will find one or more fields which particularly intrigue them. Look back over your own life—and think of the hobbies you have had! The writer made a list of his recently—and the number is appalling! But it is all part of the process of living.

Needful Lessons

Fourth, many of us who work with children believe that vacation time can also be used to teach a lesson in regard to the relationship between money and work. Money is a tool we are all forced to use. Without placing any undue emphasis on the matter, we can help boys and girls to realize that money comes as a result of service given. (Not, however, service due one's own home as one's natural share as a co-operative member of the family!) It is excellent business training for boys and girls to hunt up jobs of the sort that are in keeping with their ages and strength. It develops initiative and self-reliance—two qualities that all individuals need.

Then, as they earn their nickels, dimes, and quarters, help them learn another needful lesson—the handling of money. Most of us as adults don't do this too well! But it is an essential matter. Help the children to plan both spending and saving. Help them to appreciate that money is merely a tool invented long ago to make our lives easier and richer through the things it represents.

Finally, make vacation time mean true joy in family relationships. One of the deepest needs of youth is a sense of security in the home group. Plan all sorts of excursions, trips, picnics, and good times together. The results may be intangible, but they are vitally important. The family which has fun together is learning together, and life is more joyous for all because of it.

Haydn Pearson

© Fox Photos, London

Small Housekeepers at School

Toddlers busy with wash-tub and iron. These and other little folk at Middle Park School, Eltham, Kent, are taught from an early age to look after themselves. They have their wash day, like grown-ups, and how they do scrub to their hearts' content! They can handle an iron, too, but it is of an appropriate size for tiny hands. Children love to feel useful.

The Junior Explorers Ride The Seas of High Summer

All Weigh Anchor, Set Full Sail for Adventure

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Charlestown, Mass., where the Boys' Clubs of Boston keep open house, a new group of Junior Explorers is getting under way. And they fall heir to some of the paraphernalia belonging to the boys of the New England Museum, whose Club for the present is riding at anchor. A number of dinosaur models and many shells and minerals find their way to the Charlestown boys.

When visting the Club I do not have to be told where the Explorers' room is, for rounding the corner of the massive clubhouse building, I see, first floor front—Tyrannosaurus looking out of the window! A fine, big sunny room it is, and the boys are planning to turn it into a small museum of their own. In the summer they go to Camp Wing in Duxbury, belonging to the Boys' Clubs of Boston, and there they have the shore of the Bay as well as many acres of woodland to explore, as happy a hunting ground as any Junior could wish. They are hoping to make many finds for their museum.

In the North End of Boston another crew of Explorers is putting up its sails. A small crew, a smaller sail—it takes a favorable wind indeed to carry us out of Salem Street.

Our base is a back room where a crack of sunlight glints across the table in the afternoon. Once it shines upon a handful of quartz crystals, green and purple fluorites, and one radiant red pebble—a fire opal in the rough. Says Domenic, and it is not acquisitiveness that speaks, "I would like—to have one o' dem."

In the weeks that follow, many things show up on that table. A meadow lark, goldfinch, and wren appear, and the ray of sunlight flashes on the ruby throat of a humming-bird—all shared from a museum collection. Around the table, finger after finger dips into the soft inside of a hummingbird's nest. "I would like to know about the birds," says Angelo. "I saw a robin once."

One day the wind does blow us out of Salem Street—and we are merrily marooned on the shores of the Arnold Arboretum. Angelo sees a robin more than once! He finds a cat-bird's nest. And sees butterflies! In the meadow with the brook in it, red admirals, monarchs, and yellow swallowtails are identified. Then we turn our attention to polliwogs, make the acquaintance of a tadpole with front legs, and whirligig beetles and water boatmen galore.

Last of all we climb Hemlock Hill. On the way up the trail Joseph's thoughts are mounting too. "Yes," he says, "we are very fortunate to have this beautiful garden and forest to come to. And how fortunate we are to live where we do—so near famous places like the Old North Church and the Custom House Tower!"

The crest of the hill—and the green landscape unrolls before us, the City glimmering beyond. Is that the Custom House Tower? Michael shades his eyes with his hand. He stands like the picture of Balboa surveying the Pacific. And out comes the biggest word he can muster—"Stupendous!"

It is a hot day—stifling hot as the subway train trundles us back into Haymarket Square. In his hand, carefully wrapped in a paper, Manuel is still carrying the wild flowers he gathered, one of each kind. "I am taking them home," he says, "to press them." And Manuel's smile as he bids us good-by is one that would shine in a thousand.

But even as I write, good news blows in from the New England Museum of Natural History! The Junior Explorers' ship has weighed anchor. Members of the Museum Staff are taking turns at being skipper. The boys now have a well equipped room of their own, and many plans are in the wind. Sometimes Edward and Saul and Arnold and Billy drop in to tell me the latest news.

One week, it seems, there was a "Parents Night," and seventy-five people came. The Club also gave a radio broadcast. There have been expeditions, with an overnight one to Mt. Monadnock hoped for later. And Saul has discovered something. The Museum Bulletin had an article about the Club with a drawing, too—a new land snail—one that has never before been found in North America!

So ever and anon to Junior Explorers summer is calling. All sails are set, and "Come on Wind, blow fair!" Steering straight for September—when the maiden voyage will be over, the barque go into dry dock, and the crew will again run off to school.

This is the last of a series of five Saturday articles.

The Best Teachers Can Be Chosen to Broadcast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

One distinct advantage of broadcasting, according to Dr. W. B. Levenson, director of radio for the Cleveland Public Schools, is the fact that the best possible teachers can be chosen to prepare the lessons and do the broadcasting, thus setting forth in many schools simultaneously what can be called a "model lesson." Therefore, the expert teacher becomes the multiple teacher. Teachers have admitted this and have commented upon how the radio lessons have helped them to speed up their own classroom work, to obtain a broader knowledge of the subject they are teaching, and to put more variety into their technique. The model lessons serve as constructive supervision, Dr. Levenson pointed out.

More and more the radio program is being adjusted to the school schedule in Cleveland. Outstanding broadcasts are being recorded so that they can be repeated. A library of these records is being built up so that during any class period the teacher may call for the speech of Roosevelt, Hitler, Chamberlain, Mussolini, to remind the pupils of just what was said on a given occasion.

Four radio workshops are being developed in Cleveland high schools where pupils write and produce their own plays which, when perfected, are brought to the school's broadcasting station and sent out to all the schools. Radio workshops of this kind in schools are appraised by educational broadcasters as one of the hopes of better programs in radio.

Schools of Old Lyme, Conn. Through 300 Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Educational History of Old Lyme, Connecticut, by May Hall James. Published for The New Haven Colonial Society, by the Yale University Press. (New Haven, Conn. $3.) Based on extensive study of manuscripts and printed records, this book shows some of the changing aspects of life in one of the oldest and most picturesque towns in Connecticut. While the emphasis is on education and schooling, the picture naturally also includes much social, political, and religious history. The scope is 1635-1935.

Grandmothers Share Ideas in This Column, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Friends:

We have only one little granddaughter, but it is our privilege and joy to have her with us here on the farm during these long summer days. She is naturally a generous little person, but even so, it has been our "game" this summer to think up new ways to give, since she says, "We ought to play Santa Claus to someone every day."

Meta nearly always helps us make our morning deliveries of fresh milk, cream, butter, and cottage cheese. When there are small visitors in the homes of customers or others whose homes lie along our route, Meta likes to give each a pat of butter she has molded herself. The mold is a small wooden bowl with a carved design that makes a most attractive gift, since the design appears on the butter pat when carefully molded.

We wonder if others have found what delightful gifts ice cubes can be—especially during the hot days? Our refrigerator holds two generous trays. Meta shared ice cubes, which she likes to eat, with

The Parent

Billy and Betty, twin neighbors, for their "play lemonade." That started it. Now we always keep one tray busy making ice cubes to give away—not only to Billy and Betty, but to several others. Their uses are many, as anyone who appreciates iced summer beverages can imagine.

Incidentally, molding is a fascinating occupation for children. Meta finds her little wooden mold useful not only for pats of butter, but also for gelatine, pressed chicken, etc., all of which make happy little gifts for neighbors and other friends, or things to put on "play party" tables when friends come to call. (Mrs.) A. S.

Letters to a Wee Granddaughter

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Our little granddaughter, six years old, who had always lived near me, moved recently with her parents to a larger city some four hundred miles away. It seemed a little problem to me not to be able to telephone her or see her every day, so I decided I would have to make the most of our postal service, for which we are so grateful.

When writing to daughter, which is very often, I try always to enclose a note especially for the little girl. Telling her of anything that I think will be of interest to her is always my motive. Once it was the beautiful brown and white butterfly, just emerged from its cocoon, and clinging to the stalk of one of the flowers. Another letter told of hearing the birds having their early chatter in the morning and what we might imagine they were talking about.

Then, too, there came the idea of writing about each holiday, so that she would receive the letter on or just before the day, giving her accurate information, but in such a way that she could understand. I have found this very instructive; it helps me to brush up on history, also.

Of course, as she is not in school yet, the letters have to be read to her, but her mother says she enjoys them.

An article appearing in the magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor of June 10th, entitled "Put In Your Three Cents Worth," gave the writer greater inspiration in regard to letter writing. It brought out the thought of a letter as a precious gift. We are always interested in giving. May I through this column express my heartiest appreciation to all the contributors and editors of this paper? (Mrs.) F. R. L.

A Saturday Column

Children's Library Has Its Own Bookplate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Children's Room of the Public Library in Dover, New Hampshire, there is a big red brick fireplace making a cozy nook of one corner. On the walls are beautiful oil paintings of subjects interesting to children, and on mantels and bookcases are photographs of authors and artists. A friend of the library conceived the idea of posing a little girl in front of the old fireplace, contentedly reading a book in a little rocking chair, and taking a photograph of the corner. The result was so pleasing that bookplates were made from the photograph and given to the Children's Room so that now the children's books have their own charming, unusual and distinctive bookplate.

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The Home Forum

Request Number

BOB FINISHED STANDING on his head, because they were talking about him again. It wouldn't be interesting to go with them to Aunt Susan's, Mama said, but what shall we do with him, John?

"This is your party," Daddy said.

"You are so helpful when it comes to the children," Mama said. "Why is it always hottest in Washington on Sundays?"

"Now I understand why there are no Empire State Buildings on the Equator," Daddy said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob listened because you went to Aunt Susan's in an automobile and Maisie was going. But grownups often talked like this without mentioning what they were saying.

The telephone rang. "I'm surprised it has the energy," Mama said. "John, would you mind?"

Maisie got there first. "It's Mr. Maploony," she said.

"Tell him *no*," Daddy said, without getting up.

"Maisie!" Mama said quickly.

"I wasn't going to, anyway, Mama," Maisie said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mama talked to the phone a long while. Daddy kept turning the paper. Maisie sat still. She was afraid of spoiling her dress. Bob felt the emptiness in his chest getting bigger. "Why can't I go to Aunt Susan's if Maisie can?" he asked again.

"Because I'm older, see? Besides, you wouldn't enjoy it," Maisie said, smoothing out her dress again.

"Is he explaining *all* the New Deal policies?" Daddy asked.

"Sshh!" Mama said. "Why, I think that would be *wonderful*, Mr. Maploony. Bob loves music and this will be a new experience for him. You don't know what a help it will be."

♪ ♪ ♪

Mama picked up some pieces of the newspaper and said: "He and Mr. Longstreth had an extra ticket to the Water Gate Concert this evening and thought of me, and they'll be delighted to take Bob."

"Your mother is an artist," Daddy said.

"Is Mr. Maploony going to take me to the Zoo?" Bob asked hopefully.

"They don't have concerts at the Zoo, silly," Maisie said.

"No, darling," Mama said, "another time. This evening you're going down to the river where all the boats are, and you'll see a lot of men on a big boat, all playing music, and I want you to sit still and listen, for it is very beautiful. If Daddy were fonder of music, we'd go there often. They said they'd be right around, John. They'll get something to eat at *The Seven Pigeons*."

"What's *The Seven Pigeons*?" Maisie asked.

"A delightful cafeteria, dear," Mama said.

"Can I see the calfs?" Bob asked, brightening.

"There are no calfs at a cafeteria, Bob," Daddy said. "Only sheep."

Sheep would do, Bob thought, and now he felt rather sorry for Maisie who was only going to have Aunt Susan. It was fun going off in a taxi, too. He sat between Mr. Maploony and Mr. Longstreth, and Mr. Longstreth said: "Why *The Seven Pigeons*? Have you inherited the Homestake Mine? The profit they make on three stalks of asparagus would lower the national debt. I'm told that Karl Marx ate one meal at *The Seven Pigeons* and then hurried home to write his book."

♪ ♪ ♪

"The line is longer than I expected," Mr. Maploony said when they got there.

"Barnum's estimate was based on a smaller population," Mr. Longstreth said. Bob kept his eyes open for the sheep, but there were only people. It was fun standing like that, because it reminded him of the animals going into the Ark, and that reminded him of the Zoo. Everything looked like dessert. It was better than home. When he told Maisie, she would be very sorry.

♪ ♪ ♪

There were millions of people at the place where the music was to come from. They sat in rows of chairs, like the flowerbed, and on steps, and looked over the bridge. Bob couldn't see over the lady's back unless he stood up. But there were sea gulls to watch and an airplane and clouds that looked as if the sky was having a bonfire.

"Just the setting for the Valkyries," Mr. Maploony said to Mr. Longstreth. "Can't you see them riding down that glory?"

"Yes, and stopping to buy peanuts," Mr. Longstreth said. "I must be a purist, after all. When I listen to music, I want it undiluted by the murmurs of democracy and their motors. How long do you think the progeny will last?"

"The progeny is all right. I couldn't've been any older when they took me to hear Hofmann, and I've never forgotten it. Come down off your high horse for once. This is the most hopeful sight in America. You are forever complaining about the dearth of American composers. Where do you expect them to come from if not from a prepared soil?"

"Where's the high horse?" Bob asked. He had been waiting to enter the conversation. Suddenly everybody started clapping and then the music began pouring up through the air. Bob could almost see it climbing up to the burning clouds. Everybody was sitting very still. There was a fly on the lady's back, but she didn't slap at it. The river lay in a red strip between the dark mysterious shores. The shore with the trees would be a dandy place to play cops and robbers. The music was high up now, and the clouds were almost burnt up. In the blueness between, there was a point of light. Bob watched it, hoping it would move because then it would be an airplane. But it was just a star. He wanted to slap the fly, but Mr. Longstreth held his arm down.

♪ ♪ ♪

The music got louder and louder and was coming down again in jerky steps. It sounded like a great many of something coming down from the sky. It was exciting like a parade. His back felt good, as it did when Daddy rubbed it after swimming. He wondered why everybody sat so still when the music made you want to race like a fire-engine.

He stood up. Way, way down in front he could see the lighted shell, like a great big enormous Easter egg, and men working their arms. That was where the music was coming from, and not the sky. He was a little disappointed, but the men were working very hard, and the music was flying. There was a woman behind Mr. Maploony with big eyes that looked wet. Bob wondered if the music was going on forever. Then he could sit up late. But just then all the men got tired and stopped working and everybody clapped hard. The man beside Mr. Maploony yelled: "Bravo! Bravo!" Bob yelled: "Attaboy," like Daddy at the ball game. Mr. Maploony was clapping, so he clapped, and pretty soon he was the only one clapping. He remembered he had a chair.

♪ ♪ ♪

The woman behind Mr. Maploony began eating peanuts again. He thought he could be hungry pretty soon if he tried. "My, that was beautiful," the woman said. "I didn't know Senator Wagner wrote pieces." The man beside the woman laughed, and she said: "What's so funny about that? Secretary Woodin wrote pieces. I read all about it in the papers."

"How'd you like it, Bob?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"Okay," Bob said. He didn't want to tell Mr. Maploony he was disappointed, because the music hadn't come from the sky.

"Like to hear some more?"

Bob nodded. Another one that long and it would be way past even Maisie's bedtime.

"The next, I suppose you notice, is Brahms," Mr. Longstreth said. "There are a good many people between us and the aisle."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that it might be a good idea to consider the progeny. We could rent a canoe and paddle along the shore. I think that Senator Brahms' music might sound passably well over water and sans peanuts. Wouldn't you like to go out in a canoe, Bob?"

"Oh, boy!" Bob said, precisely like Daddy. This was getting better and better. He hoped they would come to the concert every night.

Lying back on the cushion while the canoe swung between stars, and the slow movement of the First sang of things beyond all comprehension, he fell asleep. So he did not hear Mr. Maploony say: "Well?" nor Mr. Longstreth reply: "You win. No argument."

♪ ♪ ♪

"My dear Mr. Longstreth," wrote the lady from Tennessee. "I have just been listening to the strains of Wagner and Brahms coming from the Sunset Symphony in your city. Knowing what music-lovers you and Mr. Maploony are, I feel certain that you must be among that privileged audience tonight. Am I right? And would you or he tell us about it?"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Old Letter

It is beautiful; that, indeed, I know,
For have I not seen it? Not, really,
As one who, at dawn, watches the long low
Shore rise through the haze and then, at full noon,
Wears a welcoming lei of ginger flowers.
But here, your letter—written long ago
On frail rice paper with its bright picture
Of the statue of Kamehameha
At the top—crumbles when I turn the page,
As fragile joys break; and through its dim lines
I see fields of rice, pineapple, and sugar cane;
And the shops, with their bolts of kimono
Cloth, and hair-nets, small tinware, blue china,
And lovely obis. Now I meet Chinese
Girls in their pantaloons and fine jackets,
And Japanese girls in bright kimonos;
And I taste, tentatively, papaya
And mango, just ripening in Maytime.
Small dark-eyed children, wearing straw sandals,
Smile as they clop-clop on their way to school;
And as I see, upon the mountainside,
The sage-green pepper trees and ironwood,
The deeper green bananas and bright flowers.
Through this strangely soft and brilliant sunlight,
I find Oahu beautiful—and your letter,
On yellowed paper, crumbles in my hand.

NELLIE B. MACE

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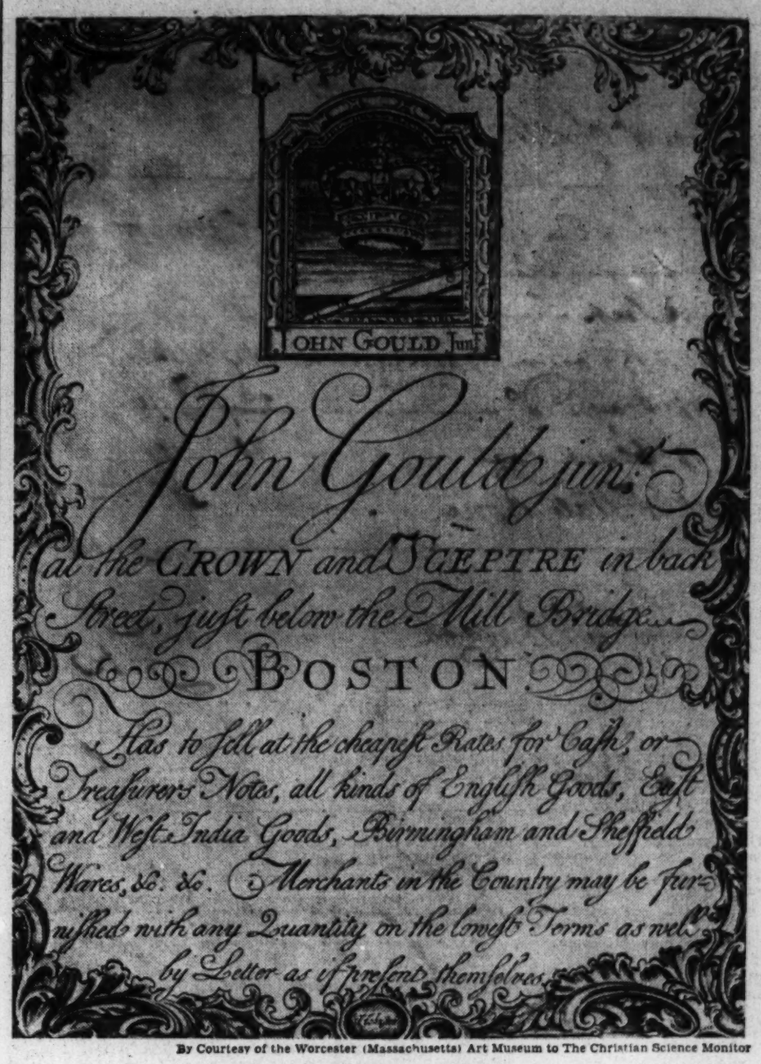
An hour after we arrived, Rose and I decided to go for a walk. We started along the road running north, and after a little while we began to attract attention. Three little girls came out of a native bungalow and followed us. They ranged in age from about eight to twelve, and they seemed to find us amusing. We heard them follow us, keeping precise step, and imitating our conversation, amid shrieks of laughter. Several times we turned upon them, feigning anger, and on those occasions their delight knew no bounds. They scattered with loud shrieks that turned into peals of mirth, and in a few seconds they were behind us again. Their attitude was typical of the Polynesian natives. There are no happier people in the world. Everything delights and amuses them. They take a simple joy in the living of life. Their surroundings enchant them, and they find in the simplest processes of human behavior a wealth of interest and entertainment quite incomprehensible to the civilized western mind. They are utterly ingenuous and without pose, and their laughter is spontaneous and unrestrained. They are thoroughly captivating.—From "You'll Dance in Tahiti," by WILLIAM C. JACKSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Water-Wheels of Avignon

Water-wheels of Avignon,
How long have you been turning?
For how many ages gone,
Water-wheels of Avignon,
Gathering moss but plodding on,
Water-slipping, water-churning?
Water-wheels of Avignon,
How long have you been turning?

E. V. B.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THE TRADE CARD OF JOHN GOULD

IN INVESTIGATING THE history of early American graphic art, one finds it necessary to look into prints that often served some practical purpose. Those who executed prints may have spent more time in other activities, such as silversmithing, cabinetmaking, and other practical arts. For example, Thomas Johnston (1708-1767), who made this trade card, is believed to have supplemented his activities as painter and engraver with making organs and japanning furniture.

American line engraving commenced with the first issue of paper money, which was printed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1690. In this engraving we observe how Johnston varied his line so that it would be more calligraphic. There is a frame of foliate scrollwork, and the inscriptions are done in a clear and sensitive hand with handsome flourishes and arabesques to fill in spaces.

Thomas Johnston was best known as an engraver of heraldic designs. He also did portraits of buildings, bookplates, and sheet music.

A Poet in Quest of His Pen

(Letter of John Freeman to John Haines, Annerley, England, May 10, 1927)

DEAR JACK:

I'm in despair. Gertrude (Mrs. Freeman) borrowed my fountain pen yesterday to write her letter, and didn't return it, or I didn't pick it up when she said—if she said—"Here it is!" I am like a whale on dry land, puffing and blowing, very irritable, very miserable, and the cause of the misery which is in others. Find it, Jack, for the sake of all I hold dear and send it back. Or 'phone me and I'll send a District Messenger to fetch it, as a thing peculiar and precious. . . .

Lacking it I can use no other: I cannot write, I cannot spell, appetite fails me. Other pen I have none and to beg I am ashamed. I cannot borrow, I will not. Borrow! . . .

It has written *Solomon* and *Absalom* and a hundred lyrics: it is more *me* than I am, and without it I am not myself. It is a noble, sable, elegiac pen: an English pen, never descending to use foreign phrases, never permitting me to fall into the clichés (plague on *that* word—you see what the absence of my pen has done) of my contemporaries. A noble, magical pen. Hold it in your hand, remove the cap—the crown, I should say—place it at your ear and listen!

"And it remembers its august abode,"

murmuring of rhyme and verse and woods and hills, and above all the beating of the kindly heart which it protects even while it interprets. Its echoes are august or intimately tender, or spare and thin—but always mine. It has written cheques, letters, lies, flatteries, truths, loves, regrets—these galore: it is not an apologetic pen nor a mean pen, not a powerful pen, nor a boastful pen. You know what sort of a pen it is, surely. Doesn't your hand quiver strangely as you near it? Thou shalt not covet thy guest's pen. That pen is the only black thing about me. It is the 'point of rest' in my heart.

Send it back even for Gertrude's sake. She feels humiliated—she's never failed me so before. If it comes at once I can forgive her. For a day and a night I can endure my penlessness and she can sustain my reproaches; but longer—who knows the limits of endurance. I feel pensive at best, dependent at worst; soon desperation and pengrance will follow—see the corruption of an innocent heart already: that I, the most austere, should be reduced to this villainous penning.

Pity me—and Gertrude.

J.

—From "John Freeman's Letters," edited by GERTRUDE FREEMAN and SIR JOHN SQUIRE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Learning to Trust God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 66 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "Trials are proofs of God's care." An arresting statement that! Doubtless many have pondered it. Why, one might ask, should we consider as blessings, or "proofs of God's care," experiences which bring sorrow and suffering? Ill-health, lack, and discord have been looked upon as trials; and many have doubted if these afflictions could possibly be considered blessings, even in disguise.

We need look no farther than the paragraph in which the above statement appears, to find Mrs. Eddy's explanation as to how we can make of each trial an opportunity to prove God's loving care. She says, "Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff, —a broken reed, which pierces the heart."

Trials, then, whatever their nature, lead to sorrow and suffering only when we place our reliance for their solution or healing on matter, instead of Spirit, God. They lead to infinite blessings when, through them, we learn to turn trustingly to God, and to rely upon Him alone for healing. When sickness asserts itself, do we doubt the efficacy of Christian Science to heal, and try material remedies as an aid to the spiritual; or do we rely upon God, divine Mind, as our only physician? When lack seems present, do we humanly outline how and where the need is to be met, or do we realize the complete willingness and sufficiency of God to supply all our needs? Do we leave it all to Him, our loving Father-Mother, knowing that His ways and plans are far better than ours? Do we pray to God aright, and then take the necessary human footsteps as divine Mind directs; or do we try to tell Him what is our way, our will, and what are our wants?

Our journey from sense to Soul calls for a complete turning from reliance upon impotent matter to trust in and reliance on omnipotent Spirit, God. How shall we learn to trust God? There is no better way than the way of one who knew God better and trusted Him more than anyone else who ever trod the earth, our great Exemplar, Christ Jesus. "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me," he said. "And I knew that thou hearest me always" (John 11:41, 42). Sublime trust, this! Is it any wonder that he could bring forth Lazarus, who had lain four days in the grave? And can we doubt that this same all-inclusive, understanding trust in God will do the same wondrous works today?

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness;" and she adds the significant and important statement, "And this correct view of man healed the sick." Christian Science teaches that no other than "this correct view of man" can heal. We must behold, through the lens of Science, the perfect man, as the image or idea of God. We must understand that "sinning mortal man" is not the man created in God's own likeness. We should look for a perfect demonstration, whether the case be one of sickness, sin, lack, or other discord, and ever trust God to unfold His divine purpose in His own way. God's creation can never be other than perfect. Absolute trust in and reliance upon God cannot fail to heal. We must see as Jesus saw do as he did, trust God as he trusted Him.

To trust God as Jesus trusted Him, we must obey his command to the disciples, as recorded in John. They had been fishing unsuccessfully in the dark, but when the morning light of the Christ-presence broke, and they obeyed the loving command to cast their net on the right side, then success far beyond their human expectations was realized. Have we been casting our net on the wrong side, trusting in matter, and thereby failing in our demonstration? If so, let us turn that trial into a blessing, into a proof of God's infinite care. We have only to reverse our thinking, cast our net—our complete trust—on God's side, and we shall draw it to the shore full to overflowing with blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Naučme se důvěřovati Bohu

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

NA STRÁNCE 66. knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) Mary Baker Eddy praví: "Zkoušky jsou důkazy Boží péče." Jak poutavé tvrzení! Jistě, že mnozí o něm uvažovali. Táží se snad, proč by měli považovati za požehnání nebo za "důkazy Boží péče" zkušenosti, které přinášejí žal a utrpení? Churavost, nedostatek a nesoulad byly považovány za zkoušky a mnozí pochybovali, zda je možno míti tato soužení za požehnání, byť i v zakuklení.

Nemusíme hledati dále než v odstavci, v němž shora uvedené prohlášení se vyskytuje, abychom nalezli vysvětlení Mrs. Eddy, jak můžeme z každé zkoušky učiniti příležitost k dokázání Boží láskyplné péče. Praví: "Zkoušky naučí smrtelníky, aby se neopírali o hmotnou podporu—o zlomenou třtinu, která probodává srdce."

Tedy zkoušky, jakákoliv jest jejich povaha, přivádějí nás k žalu a utrpení pouze když se při jejich rozluštování nebo uzdravování spoléháme na hmotu místo na Ducha, Boha. Přivádějí nás k nekonečným požehnáním, když se jimi naučíme obraceti se s důvěrou k Bohu a spoléhati při uzdravování jedině na Něho. Prohlásí-li se nemoc, pochybujeme o účinnosti Křesťanské Vědy uzdraviti a zkoušíme hmotné léky, aby pomohly duchovním, nebo spoléháme na Boha, božskou Mysl, jako na svého jediného lékaře? Máme-li zdánlivý nedostatek, vymezujeme lidsky, jak a kde má býti naše potřeba naplněna, nebo si uvědomujeme dokonalou ochotu a postačitelnost Boha uspokojiti všechny naše potřeby? Ponecháváme to vše Jemu, svému milujícímu Otci-Matce, vědouce, že Jeho cesty a plány jsou mnohem lepší než naše? Modlíme se k Bohu správně a zařizujeme pak nutné lidské kroky jak božská Mysl je řídí, nebo se pokoušíme říci Mu, co je naší cestou, naší vůlí a jaké jsou naše potřeby?

Naše pouť od smyslu k Duši vyžaduje úplného odvrácení od spoléhání na nemohoucí hmotu k důvěře ve všemohoucího Ducha, Boha, a spoléhání naň. Jak se naučíme důvěřovati Bohu? Není lepšího způsobu než způsob toho, který znal Boha lépe a důvěřoval Mu více, než kdokoliv, kdo kdy kráčel po zemi, totiž našeho velkého Vzoru, Krista Ježíše. "Otče, děkuji tobě, že jsi mne slyšel," pravil. "Já zajisté vím, že mne vždycky slyšíš" (Jan 11:41, 42). Jak svrchovaná to důvěra! Je pak divu, že mohl vzkřísiti Lazara, který ležel čtyři dny v hrobě? A můžeme pochybovati, že tatáž všezahrnující důvěra v Boha způsobí táž divuplná díla dnes?

Mrs. Eddy praví (Science and Health str. 476, 477): "Ježíš spatřoval ve Vědě dokonalého člověka, který se mu jevil tam, kde se hříšný smrtelný člověk jeví smrtelníkům. V tomto dokonalém člověku spatřoval Spasitel vlastní podobu Boží;" a připojuje toto významné a důležité stanovení: "A tento správný názor na člověka uzdravoval nemocné." Křesťanská Věda učí, že žádný jiný než "tento správný názor na člověka" nemůže uzdravovati. Musíme čoákou Vědy spatřovati dokonalého člověka jako obraz čili ideu Boží. Musíme porozuměti, že "hříšný smrtelný člověk" není člověkem stvořeným v podobě Boží. Měli bychom se snažiti o dokonalý zjevný důkaz, necht' jde o nemoc, hřích, nedostatek nebo jiný nesoulad, a vždy důvěřovati Bohu, že provede Svůj božský úmysl Svou vlastní cestou. Božská tvorba nemůže býti nikdy jiná než dokonalá. Naprostá důvěra v Boha a spolehnutí se na Něho musí nezbytně uzdraviti. Musíme viděti, jak viděl Ježíš, činiti, jak on činil, důvěřovati v Boha, jak on důvěřoval.

Abychom důvěřovali v Boha jako důvěřoval Ježíš, musíme uposlechnouti jeho příkazu učedníkům, jak jej uvádí Jan. Lovili ryby za tmy bez úspěchu, avšak když se rozbřeskl jitřní svit Kristovy přítomnosti, když uposlechli láskyplného příkazu, aby uvrhli síť na pravou stranu, pak dočkali se úspěchu převyšujícího všechna lidská očekávání. Uvrhli jsme i my síť na nepravou stranu, spoléhajíce na hmotu a tím znemožňujíce svůj průkaz? Bylo-li tomu tak, obrat'me tuto zkoušku v požehnání, v důkaz Boží neskonalé péče. Jest jen třeba, abychom obrátili své myšlení, vrhli síť,—svoji naprostou důvěru—na stranu Boží, a vytáhneme ji na břeh vrchovatě naplněnou požehnáním.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Art Outside Of Time

THERE IS AN art about which no book has ever been written; about which the card catalogues of the vastest public libraries are silent; about which no brochure is passed from hand to hand. And yet it is a craft that is sedulously practised not only in Europe but in America. It thrives in playhouses and classrooms, in colleges, and Little Theatres and teachers' training schools. Great playwrights as well as the veriest beginners have experimented with it. It is the art of the children's play. . . .

Any sound work done in the writing of children's plays has one great compensation other than that of money—the compensation of longevity. Fashions in adult plays come and go; what is new to-day is old to-morrow, but children's plays are written *outside of time*. — From "Children's Theatres and Plays," by CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Midsummer Bouquet

These for your bowl of amber glass
That is like sun-warmed brook-water—
Wheat-colored lilies and scarlet bee-balm,
White queen's-lace, purple harebells, and cool watery-scented fern:
These have I gathered for you in fence-corner and thicket,
Where summer, passing, let them fall.

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1939

Boston Light Is Grandad Of Lighthouses

Dating from more than 250 years it plays vital role in anniversary of service.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About eight miles to the eastward of Boston's custom house tower—tallest building in this city, and the land "lighthouse" from which flashes a red light at night to aid mariners and aviators—rises another tall slender shaft to break the ocean horizon by day and flash out a 100,000 candle power white light by night.

But this one is more than a real lighthouse. It is Boston Light—the first established in the United States and probably the first in the Western Hemisphere—which, during the week starting Aug. 7, observes, with the entire lighthouse personnel, the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Lighthouse Service by the United States Government.

Scores of other lights have been added down through the years, and some are far more powerful than Boston Light, but they are all like children alongside Boston Light, rich in its heritage of antiquity, history, and romance, for as early as 1681—more than 250 years ago—the first light was provided on the approximate site of the present structure.

This feeble start toward what is now a modern, powerful lighthouse, was a mere beacon, placed on the highest point of Greater Brewster Island by the town of Hull, which is only about one mile as the crow flies from that island. The locality came to be known as Beacon Island. Erosion gradually washed away most of the low land between the spot where the beacon was established and the other hilly part of Greater Brewster, until today Boston Light is on what is known as Lighthouse Island, and only at low tide can a person walk across to Greater Brewster.

One of Three Sentinels

Boston Light marks the entrance to the "Narrows" as one ship channel approach to Boston harbor is known. It is one of three vitally important sentinels guarding the safety of shipping approaching the port of Boston. The Graves—named for an early Colonial ship captain—stands some two or three miles to the north with its 380,000 candle power light, marking the approach to Broad Sound Channel from the north, the normal path for all transatlantic liners and vessels going to or coming from "down East."

Minot's Light, marking the ledges that brought many an early ship to grief, guides mariners to the southern approach to Boston. Its 75,000 candle power light flashes 1-4-3, over and over again and has become known as the "I-Love-You" lighthouse.

But it is around the tall white shaft of Boston Light, nestling among the rocky ledges of Lighthouse Island, that incidents and episodes are woven that link it intimately with the history of both Boston and the nation.

It was the cost of constructing Boston Light that brought about the "tonnage tax" which today is assessed by the United States on all shipping engaged in foreign trade.

First Built 223 Years Ago

Early Massachusetts legislators were wise enough to provide ways and means for raising money for such projects as they authorized, and in 1715 when the Boston Light Bill was passed, those who derived specific benefit from the light, were assessed a charge of a penny a ton for their vessels, upon entering and leaving port. The 1900 English pounds sterling that were granted for construction of the light, has long since been written off but Customs officials still collect the tonnage tax.

The first light was completed in 1716 and its first keeper was George Worthylake, whose services were considered to be worth about one English pound sterling a week. Fortunately for George,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

America's First Lighthouse

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Light Has Long History

1. Lighthouse Island, showing Boston Light, and one of the two dwellings for use of the keepers and their families.

2. Silhouette of Capt. Maurice A. Babcock, keeper of Boston Light.

3. Custom House Tower, from top of which flashes a red light each night to guide mariners and aviators.

4. Boston Light, whose flashing white light can be seen for 16 miles. Boston Light was first established by the Colonists—the first lighthouse established in the United States if not on the Western Hemisphere.

5. The first "fog-horn" in the United States. This old cannon was sent to Boston Light at request of one of the early keepers to enable the keeper to "answer ships in fog," before there was any other lighthouse.

No Censorship, Says Acting Radio Head

Answering charges of censorship over radio stations, Col. Thad H. Brown, acting chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, last night defended the Commission's action, declaring that "the Commission has no desire, purpose or intention of setting itself up as a board of censorship, and it does not and will not exercise any such jurisdiction."

Colonel Brown spoke at a Harvard Faculty Club dinner marking the closing session of the Harvard Conference on the Use of Radio for the Public Welfare. The address was also radiocast over Station WAAB, Boston.

A decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals upholding the F. C. C.'s refusal to license a station in Los Angeles, Calif., was cited by Colonel Brown as an answer to censorship charges.

The Commissioner pointed to the recent extension of station licenses to a one-year period as an effective indication of the F. C. C. to demonstrate its lack of even slight intention to exercise any degree of censorship.

"Censorship of broadcasting is abhorrent to the finest of American social instincts," Colonel Brown said, "Our press is free, and its strongest form of censorship, it is freely admitted, is native in the press itself and promoted by a rigid enforcement of its fairly-drawn code of ethics. The very nature of broadcasting requires that these channels of thought shall be open to all matters of public interest, regardless of race, creed, color or political party," he said.

"The voice that speaks in America must be the voice of free men and not the voice of despots," the Commissioner said. "The Constitution guarantees to all of us the right of freedom of speech, and Congress, in enacting the Communications Act of 1934, provided specifically that there should be no censorship in broadcasting. It is the solemn duty of the Commission to safeguard that sacred right," he concluded.

Dr. John S. Young, Director of the Department of Radio and Television of the New York World's Fair, also addressed the dinner which was attended by prominent educators and radiocasters who have participated in the conference.

65 in Somerville Seek Public Office

Sixty-five persons, including three candidates for Mayor jammed the Somerville Election Commission yesterday and last night to take out papers for 19 city offices.

The aldermanic candidates were seven to one, as compared with school committee candidates. Of the 65 candidates there were 23 candidates for alderman-at-large, making the largest field in the city's history.

Many more candidates for the city election that will take place this fall are expected as two-score have announced themselves as office-seekers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and Sunday with moderate temperatures. Moderate variable winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy with moderate temperature preceded by showers on the coast today; generally fair tomorrow, slightly warmer in the interior.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy today; generally fair and slightly warmer tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy today; fair and slightly warmer tomorrow.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, showers in the east and north portions today; generally fair tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, partly cloudy today with scattered showers over North portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	84	Minneapolis	65	88
Bermuda	82	87	New Orleans	66	84
Chicago	66	86	New York	68	81
Denver	71	92	Norfolk	75	79
Helena	64	88	Philadelphia	75	83
Kansas City	69	90	St. Louis	67	86
Los Angeles	66	84	San Francisco	53	63
Miami	79	91	Washington	70	88

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 5.
B—Maximum Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:29 p. m., height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:44 a. m., height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:10 p. m., height 9.1 feet.
Monday, 4:29 a. m., height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:29 p. m., Sunday.

Home Building In Bay State Has Big Drop

Report covers statistics in 28 cities — State's price decline second largest in Nation.

Although a Massachusetts home that would have cost $10,000 in 1930 can be built today for something like $6,000 to $7,000, the second sharpest price decline in the 48 states, the Commonwealth continues to lag 60 per cent behind in new housing provisions based on estimated population growth, according to the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn.

A study of 28 Massachusetts cities, within which are located 65 per cent of the state's population, disclosed that new shelter was provided for only 9,220 persons last year as compared with a population gain of 15,610 persons. These same cities from 1931 to 1938 erected new accomodations for only 51 per cent of the 126,175 persons added to the State's population.

Twelfth in Volume

These facts are arresting, according to the Syndicate, because Massachusetts ranked twelfth in the volume of new housing as compared with the other states, while the valuation of new homes built in 1938 ranked tenth. Decline in Massachusetts' valuations on new homes from 1937 to 1939 was the second sharpest in the Nation while local valuation declines from 1930 to 1938 were the greatest in the 48 states.

The 28 cities studied were Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, Watertown, and Worcester.

The study pointed out that per person new housing cost for the 1931-1938 period in these 28 Massachusetts cities averaged $1,300.75, or the third highest in the list of states studied. Average per person new housing cost in 1938 for the 310 cities was $912.80.

Volume Not Lifted

"The decline in per person new housing costs in these 28 cities lifted neither the volume nor the value of new homes built," the Syndicate emphasized.

"Value of new residences constructed in these 28 Massachusetts cities during 1938 totaled $9,909,936, a decline of $3,352,849 (25 per cent) from the 1937 valuation of $13,262,785. Last year's new home values in these same cities were $13,758,722 lower than the 1930 valuation of $23,668,658. They aggregated $84,902,801 for the 1931-1938 period.

The survey indicated that the 1938 volume of new building furnished 14.12 per cent of the 1931-1938 housing accommodations, while persons provided with new housing in 1930 constituted 26.73 per cent of the 1931-1938 volume. Volume peak during the period was in 1931, when 17,744 persons were newly housed. Low point was in 1934, when only 3,044 persons were newly housed.

Martin to Launch Campaign in Maine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, will open the G. O. P. campaign in Maine on Aug. 26 at a meeting of the Hannibal Hamlin Club, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said yesterday.

Mr. Brewster said Mr. Martin's speech would be his first public appearance after adjournment and he termed the meeting the "curtain raiser" for the 1940 campaign in both Maine and the United States.

Quincy's St. Moritz Is Seeking a Sponsor

St. Moritz, popular winter sport playground in Quincy became a no-man's-land today as both Quincy and Metropolitan District Commissioners refused jurisdiction over the area because of lack of funds.

It appeared thousands of sport fans who use the toboggan slides, the ski trails, and the skating surfaces of two large ponds will find the area unconditioned next season unless immediate arrangements are made for upkeep.

Kennebunkport Homes To Welcome Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 5—Kennebunkport, with its sea captains' homes under arching elms, its lazy tidal river flowing between shipyards and fishhouses, its ancient Congregational Meetinghouse, and—above all—its "Seawood," home of the famous writer Booth Tarkington, will open its doors wide on "The World of Yesterday" on the afternoon of Aug. 9, for the benefit of the Louis T. Graves Memorial Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarkington are being very generous in allowing visitors to the "World" to walk through their gardens which have never before been opened to the public. The very elephants of Chinese porcelain which used to adorn the grounds of the late Captain Dudley, described in Tarkington's "Mirthful Haven," may be seen flanking the entrance to Seawood, each bearing a magnificent tub of fuchsias on his back. Paths bordered with delphinium and regal lilies growing in such luxuriance as only Kennebunkport air produces, bronze figures half hidden in masses of laurel and roses, and pools of water lilies surrounded by rare ferns, are some of the beauty spots in this lovesome garden.

In the Graves library on Maine Street, formerly the custom house, will be shown photographs and manuscripts of Mr. Tarkington, Margaret Deland, Kenneth Roberts and contemporary Maine writers, as well as autographed letters of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Sarah Orne Jewett. At Westlook, the home of Mrs. Abbott Graves, paintings by the late Abbott Graves, lent from private collections may be seen, and at the studio of the Misses Mildred and Madeline Burrage on Pearl Street, Gordon Dunthorne of Washington, D. C., will exhibit old prints of "Flowers and Gardens of Yesterday." On the Burrage porch visitors may have silhouettes cut by Miss Julie Brown, well-known artist. The much-talked-of murals, "The Builders," in the Kennebunkport Masonic Lodge rooms, done by Louis D. Norton, Turbot's Creek painter, may be seen and also the ship models, made by the late Frederic W. Snow. These will be displayed at the Snow house, built on Maine Street in 1806.

For Instance:

Unique among the attractions of "The World of Yesterday" will be an exhibit of early American woodenware at the house of Scott Campbell by Mr. Fred B. Tuck, called "Grandpa's Jack Knife Whittlings." Here also Jane Rich, daughter of Irene Rich, cinema actress, will exhibit "Cook Books of Yesterday."

The Victorian house of Miss Celia Parker Nott, which was built in 1853 will be opened. It is considered a perfect example of its period and remains entirely unchanged inside and out, being one of the few houses of that time that has not been "done over." "The Little Old House" of Mrs. Charles G. Small is to show an old-time candy store where such goodies as Salem Derbies, sugered mint leaves, Zanzibars and peppermints may be bought. "Ladies Delights," comprising old laces, shawls, fans, cardcases and purses, treasures of Kennebunkport attics and trunks, will be displayed at Merrillholme, and parlor ornaments from many an old mansion may be seen at the home of Judge and Mrs. Herbert L. Luques, a typical mansion, built in 1802. Old playthings, dolls and toys, will be exhibited at the Anchorage, home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Grandeman.

Under the Eagle an antique store will be opened where things may be purchased as well as looked at, and on the lawn of the Mansion, which dates back to 1812, refreshments may be obtained.

From 1812 to "Little Orvie"

In a Household Crafts Exhibit at East India House, the first post office of the town, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blakeney, people may be seen spinning, hooking rugs, braiding rugs, knitting and doing chair caning. Those interested in old fire buckets and hand pumpers will find such things at the Agnew House, which has also a very interesting front hall. Old vehicles will be found drawn up in the horse sheds of the Congregational Church, and inside the church will be displayed a collection of ancient Bibles and religious books as well as footstools from old pews.

In short, all that is old and beautiful and interesting that remains in Kennebunkport from the "World of Yesterday" will again give pleasure, and to complete the afternoon's program folks may see Booth Tarkington's "Little Orvie" perform in the doorway of the Titcomb barn. In a Marionette show "Little Orvie" will do some of the stunts that have exasperated and delighted readers since he first appeared in the magazines, Miss Alice Bryant, director of the Children's Workshop, having chosen his best acts for her show.

If the day should be rainy, "The World of Yesterday" will be held on the next pleasant day.

Stormy Obbligato to Concert Fails to Bring Rain of Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5—Reverberations of the dramatic opening Thursday night of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival in the midst of a terrific thunder storm, were still being heard throughout this region today. In response to the appeal made in the midst of last night's concert by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, President of the Festival, for $60,000 to finish the new open air auditorium with shutters to enclose the sides in case of such severe storms, it was reported at noon today that a few checks of small denominations had been received.

The rain which started Thursday night at such an unauspicious moment continued until noon yesterday when the sun almost struggled through the clouds and enabled a record crowd of music lovers to wend their way up South Mountain, in Pittsfield, to the Temple of Music erected by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge a number of years ago to house summer concerts of chamber music.

Mr. Bauer Is Guest

Harold Bauer, pianist, was guest artist with the South Mountain String Quartet yesterday, in the Brahms quintet in F. minor, for two violins, viola, 'cello and piano. The quartet opened the concert with Cesar Franck's quartet in D major. The group is composed of Kathleen Parlow, first violin; Edwin Ideler, second violin; Conrad Held, viola, and Willem Willeke, 'cello, who is also the director.

After the concert Mr. and Mrs. Willeke held a reception for Mr. Bauer at their home on top of South Mountain. Many of the noted artists and musicians who attended the symphony concert were at South Mountain. Mme. Pablo Cassels, wife of the famous 'cellist, who is also a concert singer, said she was singing a few numbers at a private musicale in Stockbridge to show her interest in a young Negro girl who will give most of the program. This girl, Dorothy Mainor, will make her debut in New York next winter, and it is Mademoiselle Cassel's prediction that she will go far as a singer because her voice is of a pure, clear quality. Mademoiselle Cassels sails for Europe next week to fill concert engagements.

Also at the concert were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregor, of Washington and Miami. They are spending the summer at their country home in Salem, Connecticut, and are interested in the establishing of another summer music colony at Saybrook in that State. A string quartet, which has been named, the "Convale Quartet"—signifying Connecticut Valley—has been formed and is giving a series of concerts. Last week they played Mr. Gregor's Quintet for strings and piano, with the composer at the piano.

Students Attend Rehearsals

Hundreds of Berkshire high school boys and girls attended the rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Tanglewood music shed today as guests of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. They came from practically every community in the County. The balance of the audience was members and patrons of the Festival. The children came as a result of work done in the Berkshire schools by Miss Harriet Johnson, who for 12 weeks with her assistant, Miss Katherine Philbrick, gave lectures in schools of the County to familiarize students with good music. Attendance was voluntary and examinations at the end of the course indicated that Berkshire boys and girls rate high in their knowledge of music. Those placing first, second and third in each school were given tickets for the Festival concerts.

Ted Shawn and his dance group gave a tea at their summer quarters, Jacob's Pillow, near Lee. The social hour was followed by a lecture demonstration in which Mme. Eva Sikellanou collaborated in "Excursions into Visible Song," in which dancing and singing was done simultaneously by the executants. This is the first time that Madame Sikellanou has worked with a professional group in America. She has studied for years, the relation of Greek drama and music. **Wanda MacDowell**

Revolt Blasts Saltonstall's Tax Program

Legislative feud scuttles emergency biennial levies—Backers of sales tax jubilant.

In open rebellion, in one of the most heated sessions in recent years, the Massachusetts Legislature last night scuttled Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's program to raise $50,000,000 through new "emergency" taxes. The "thumbs down" on the Governor's plan blasted the Chief Executive's proposal for a two-cents-a-package tax on cigarettes, a broader income-tax base, a higher surtax, lower exemptions on income taxes, and an increased State take on dog track pari-mutuel betting.

The Governor, in Maine for the week end, reiterated as he left the review at Camp Devens that he will keep the lawmakers in session until such time as they enact "satisfactory" revenue laws for the next two years. The Governor was given to understand that an attempt to reconsider yesterday's defeat of his tax proposals will be made in the House Monday.

Champions of the sales tax, jubilant at the turn in events, were quick to point out that three general sales tax bills are on the Senate table and another, exempting the necessaries of life, is in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Lane Issues Warning

Taking the air last night, Richard J. Lane, President of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, declared real estate conditions in Boston and Massachusetts are so serious that if the Governor's program was not adopted in its entirety then the only other solution is to have a modified sales tax, earmarked for relief, and with additional provisions, which will prevent cities and towns from boosting real estate taxes.

"Something must be done quickly or we will not be able to save our cities and towns from bankruptcy," he said.

The legislative row was an inter-chamber fight. Incensed by the Senate's refusal to accept the conference report adding $400,000 to the dog racing taxes, the House gave the final blow to the Governor's program. The Senate intensified the feud by rejecting the Lower House's demand for a salary boost of $1,500 by fixing the salaries at $2,000 for the two-year period, without even a murmur of protest from Senators who have publicly announced their intention to fight for the increase. This action followed denunciation by House members of the Senate's refusal to double the dog track bets tax.

Leaders Quit Fight

In the House, Republican majority leaders worked desperately but in vain to whip rebellious members into line behind the Part program but on the defeat of the cigarette tax by a vote of 127 to 98, gave up the attempt to curb the revolt.

Stepping down from the rostrum in the midst of the fight, Speaker Christian Herter denounced the opposition and bitingly advised the lawmakers to "sweep out the entire program."

Sole survivor of the new revenue program was a bill more than doubling the State tax on liquor.

Governor's Message

The Governor entered the fight, sending a special message urging that the issue be taken up again.

"There is absolutely no justification for the failure of your honorable bodies to act on this recommendation," he wrote. "The people of this Commonwealth are watching this issue closer than any legislative matter of recent years, and it is incumbent upon you and upon me to see that an increased tax is had from this reasonable source."

Roll Call Vote

The roll call vote 19-18 by which the Senate refused to increase the tax on dog race track pari-mutuel revenues follows:

Voting No:
Republicans—11.
Bazinet of Webster, Blanchard of Cambridge, Brackman of Boston, Curtis of Boston, Francis of Fairhaven, Haley of Rowley, Hollis of Newton, Holmes of Weymouth, Nicholson of Wareham, Nutting of Leominster, Oppenheimer of Springfield.
Democrats—8.
Burke of Boston, Connors of Waltham, Dolan of Boston, Kerrigan of Boston, Langone of Boston, Mullowney of Brookline, Sullivan of Chelsea, Murphy of Boston.
Voting Yes:
Republicans—14.
Babcock of Haverhill, Cole of Lynn, Goodwin of Melrose, Gunn of Montague, Hunt of Attleboro, Johnston of Clinton, Krapft of Pittsfield, Lundgren of Worcester, Mackay of Quincy, Miles of Brockton, Montminy of Lowell, Richardson of Winchester, Sears of Dedham, Cotton of Lexington.
Democrats—4.
Grant of Fall River, Lane of Lawrence, McCooey of Worcester, Giroux of Somerville.
Paired No:
Republican—1.
Olander of Northampton.
Paired Yes:
Republican—1
Bigelow of Beverly.
Voting present:
Republican—1
Skibinski of Chicopee.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Society Lawyer," with Walter Pidgeon, Virginia Bruce and Leo Carrillo. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Back Door to Heaven," with Aline MacMahon, Stuart Erwin, and Patricia Ellis. 1:50, 5:05, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Bros. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile" with Frances Farmer. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney. Also "Everybody's Doing It," featuring Preston Foster.

University—
Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella. 1:35, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Brian Aherne in "Captain Fury." Also "The Family Next Door," featuring Hugh Herbert.

Radio—Page 10

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gorilla," with the Ritz Bros., 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:40.

K. K. O. Boston—
Jackie Cooper in "Streets of New York." 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Stunt Pilot." 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Normandie—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney. 11:40, 3:15, 6:50, 10. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:40, 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "Great Man Votes," featuring John Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Stand Up and Fight," featuring Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery.

Keith Memorial—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10, 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Service de Luxe." 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

Uptown—
"The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks and Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 12:45, 3:58, 7:10, 10:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 9:55, 9:50. Also "Waterfront," featuring Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:35, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Henry Fonda at "Young Mr. Lincoln." Also "Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Color-Tour to Colombia," "Dark Magic," "Irish Linen," "There Goes Rusty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:00, 5:35, 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Boston Common—
Fourth in the series of oratorio concerts. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. 3.

Criss-Cross Bridge in Maine Uses Slabs Without Concrete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARPSWELL, Maine—One of the most unusual bridges in the United States, according to many bridge engineers, connects Orrs and Bailey Island in this town. It is made wholly of granite slabs laid lengthwise and crosswise or built up in crib-work style without a pound of cement or any other agent to hold them together. This span across Wills Strait was completed after vigorous fights for and against it that occupied the attention of voters at town meetings for more than 60 years.

There were several reasons why it was opposed. Bailey Island had a large native population of fisher folk, and the bridge would have been of immense benefit to them. Also Bailey was an exclusive summer resort with dozens of beautiful cottages occupied by wealthy owners. There was a good steamboat service daily with two or three trips from Portland.

These summer folks took the viewpoint that the steamboat service was what kept the island "exclusive" and free from "trippers." A bridge across to Orrs would be the last remaining link that connected Bailey with the mainland and would mean a rush of motorists, parking wherever fancy dictated, eating their lunches, throwing rubbish about, and otherwise cheapening the island.

Finally after arguments that lasted considerably more than half a century the bridge proponents won out. Although it was not a particularly difficult thing to build, engineers still call it remarkable construction. All across Wills Strait there were ledges either cropping out of water two or three feet or just below the surface. This made a natural foundation upon which the granite slabs were laid. The middle was spanned at sufficient height so nearly all water traffic at this point can pass under. Occasionally on a very high run of tide a few large boats with masts have to go out around Jaquish Island, a few miles out of their way.

The granite used came from the Carleton quarries at Pownal and 10,000 tons were required. The roadway slab is of concrete and is 22 feet wide. With its approaches the entire bridge is 1,500 feet long.

Instead of cheapening Bailey Island it is now admitted that the bridge was a great blessing. It has proved one of the most popular automobile rides in summer in entire western Maine. The distance from Brunswick to Bailey is but 15 miles and the trip by automobile is comparable to a yacht cruise—only on dry land.

'Rocky' Bridge Trip Found Like a Yacht Cruise

Crib-Work Span Across Will's Strait in Maine, Connecting Orrs and Bailey Island

Top picture, made over 10 years ago, shows unusual bridge with central section still incomplete. Lower left is a tide view showing the construction; lower right, the first day's work on the bridge, begun after more than half a century's debate.

Around the Corner—

History Repeats—When Joseph C. Falk, Woonsocket clothier, picked up the paper the other day, he might very well have made the customary pre-exit remark of patrons of continuous movie shows—"That's where we came in, isn't it?"—for he was back where he was 25 years before.

Just returned from a two-week trip to New York, he read in the "25 Years Ago" column that Joseph C. Falk had just returned from a two-week business trip to New York.

* * *

Heresies More Profitable—Back in Massachusetts' colonial days, according to the Historical Records Survey of the WPA, an "informer" was not only highly regarded but well rewarded. It was much more profitable, though, for him to nose out heretical literature in neighbors' bookshelves than to observe violations of the liquor laws.

By order of the General Court, meeting in Boston in 1654, the Survey points out, a fine of 10 pounds was levied upon all persons found to have in their possession books believed to be of a heretical nature—one half of the fine being turned over to the informer. Informers on liquor law violations, however, received only one quarter of the 10 pound fines levied also on offenders in that direction.

* * *

"Painting the Town Red?"—Not the whole town but the sidewalk in front of her house on Temple Street, in Boston's West End, was the concern of one woman whose activities were reported to the lieutenant on duty at the Joy Street Police Station the other day.

The veracity of the man who came in to the station and made the report that the woman was wielding a red brush on the pavement, was doubted at first. But investigation proved that his story was correct. She informed two patrolmen that "It makes the sidewalk look pretty and it also keeps the dirt down and makes it easier to keep clean."

The officers reported to their superior. They were told to go back and end the painting operations. When they reached the scene the work had been completed, anyway.

There seemed to be no ground for suspecting subversive "red" propaganda.

* * *

Stocking Cache—A woman seated at a Pawtucket cafe table the other day, finished her soft drink, looked into her purse and screamed: "I've been robbed!"

Sympathetic neighbors in the cafe directed her to the nearest police station, where she told the officer on duty that when she sat down to refresh herself with a soda, she had $24 with her. Police experts directed themselves to the problem.

Suddenly a sparkle came into her eyes and she reached for the top of her stocking—bringing out a roll of bills.

"I guess I forgot," she remarked as she stepped briskly from the station.

* * *

Wheels and Lenses—Picturesque, comparatively traffic free, Nantucket seems to be the answer to the dreams of both camera and bicycle hobbyists. The New Haven Railroad's Picture-Cycle Trains, with boat connections to the island, have been so popular that another is scheduled to the same place next Sunday. This time the seating capacity of the train will be 700 and tickets are being sold in advance.

There will be cool comfort all the way from the South Station, for the hobbists will step there into air-conditioned cars taking them to the boat—which is nicely ocean-coiled itself, of course, as is Nantucket.

* * *

Hot Bridge—The sun was so hot in Medford recently that even the Wellington drawbridge quit its job for a while. Raised to allow a vessel to pass by on the Mystic River, the steel expanded so much that it was found impossible to close the bridge again until the metal had been cooled with streams of water.

Trawler Returns to Fishing After Freighting Experience

Log of the Port of Boston

A marine counterpart of the old adage about the shoemaker sticking to his last, came to light in Boston harbor a few days ago when the motor vessel Penobscot sailed for Perth Amboy, N. J.

The craft was originally the fishing trawler Lexington, and after a "try" at freight carrying, under the nom de plume "Penobscot," the little vessel is going back to its first occupation—fishing.

Waldemar F. Henningsen of Portland, Ore, purchased the craft after the Seaboard Navigation Co. gave up attempts to operate a freight service between Maine ports and Boston, and is understood to plan to use the vessel in the fisheries out of the Oregon port. The vessel is to continue on its "go west" journey, after leaving Perth Amboy.

* * *

Still Going Strong

One of the few Boston firms connected with the shipping business in the clipper ship era to survive the lapse of time is Stone & Downer Co. which, next year, observes its centennial. The company is to move to new and larger quarters at 75 State Street on Aug. 26, where its customs brokerage and freight forwarding business will be conducted.

The company began business in 1840 and has always been located at some address on State Street—first at 28, and for the past 21 years at 148. The company is said to be the first firm in the world to have a commercial telephone installed.

* * *

Expensive Rocks

Removal and disposal of ledge rock in the way of the new 40-foot ship channel in Boston Harbor and in the 27-foot channel in Weymouth Fore River—amounting in all to 72,024 cubic yards of rock and 69,962 cubic yards of other material—will cost Uncle Sam a minimum of $786,600. Bids were opened by United States Army Engineers, with three companies offering to do the work that the Government estimated would cast $933,241. Lowest was the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore, at $786,600.

Navy Announces Winners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The battleships New Mexico and Colorado are announced as winners in the Navy's annual engineering competition.

Ship Arrivals Reveal Turning Of Vacation Tide

Week-End Sailings

Marking the turn of the trans-Atlantic travel tide hundreds of American tourists, who have been in Europe for vacation trips, are returning home over the week end aboard four deep-water passenger liners. These vessels are among the 36 vessels of all types scheduled to arrive at Boston before Monday night.

This is one of the few week ends during which the port is without the sailing, eastward, of a deep-water passenger liner.

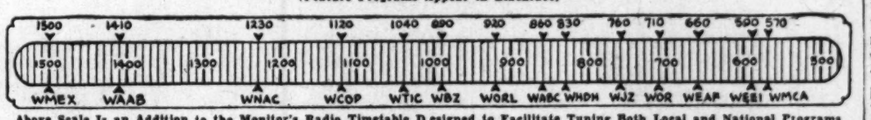
Leading the marine parade was the Anchor Line's three stacker Transylvania, in today from Glasgow and Belfast, with 55 passengers for Boston and 194 for New York.

Tomorrow the Samaria of the Cunard White Star fleet, is due from Liverpool, Cobh, and Galway; the American Importer from Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow, and the President Polk of the American President Lines from a round-the-world cruise. The latter comes around from New York to discharge cargo and load outward freight.

Monday the Excalibur of the American Export Lines is due from Mediterranean ports.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Summer Serenade	National Music Camp	Lucerne, Switzerland,	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 from St. Louis	Band Concert	Music Festival, direc-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Sterling Young's	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	tion of Arturo Toscan-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	ini	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 N. Brandwyne's Or.	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "County Seat"	"From Hollywood To-	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Jim Lewis' Orchestra
7:45 "County Seat"	day"; variety	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	sketch	baritone; orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Harlem Goes Hollywood
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Clas-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	sical Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Clas-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	dramatizations	"Sons of the Pioneers"	sical Album"
10:00 Serenade"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:15 "Court of Reflec-	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30 tions"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Coral Islanders
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Grid Williams Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Elias Breskin's Orch.
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures";	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back to Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light";
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30 Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversions Without Ex-	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	ertion"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers	tist Church service	Religious service
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
11:15 'News and Rhythm'	'Neighbor Nell'	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Henrietta	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Hawaiian music	Schumann, pianist;	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir	John Herrick, baritone;	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	string quartet	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Organ recital	"Waterloo Junction";	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30 String ensemble	Continental Varieties	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Maj. Geo. F. Eliot	Continental Varieties	"Sunday Symphonette"	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	National High School	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 tion"; drama	Orchestra	Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Going South with	"Treasure Trails of	University of Chicago	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Clyde Barrie	Song"	Round Table	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Broad-	"Melodies for Milady";	Chautauqua Symphony	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 casting Symphony;	"Bookman's Notebook";	Or.; Albert Stoessel,	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30 Howard Barlow,	News; "Moonlight So-	cond.; Misha Mischa-	Catalina-Hermosa Aqua-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 conductor	nata"	koff, violinist	plane Race	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 "So . . . You Think	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paso Troubadours;	Ambassador's of Song
4:15 You Know Music!"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	Los Tapatias Trio	Sheloh Kalls' Choir
4:30 Syncopation Piece	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Sheloh Kalls' Choir
4:45 Syncopation Piece	"Tapestry Musicale"	dramatization	time hymns and songs	Dance Tunes
5:00 Network speakers	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun"; variety	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Network speakers	Glen Miller's Orchestra	program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Choral program	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 from N. Y. Fair	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 'The Gay Nineties';	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Summertime Concert"	News Service
6:15 variety	Speaker; music	prano; organ	"Summertime Concert"	Music; baseball
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
7:00 "The Alibi Club"	Hugh Gibson, talk	"The Aldrich Family";	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15 "The Alibi Club"	"Popular Classics"	comedy; music	Artie Shaw's Orch.	Dinner Concert
7:30 "Musical Play-	"First Selectman in Per-	Johnny Long's Orch.	Dick Jergens's Orch.	McLeod Troubadours;
7:45 house"; song; ser.	son"; drama	Johnny Long's Orch.	Sport comment	Martinez Tango Orch.
8:00 Ellery Queen Se-	NBC Orchestra; Isler	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"Design for Melody";	"Time to Dance With
8:15 ries; "The Adven-	Solomon, conductor	gen; Donald Dickson;	concert orch.; vocalists	America's Top Bands"
8:30 ture of the Fly-	NBC Orchestra; Isler	Josephine Hutchinson;	Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With
8:45 ing Needle"	Solomon, conductor	Mischa Auer; orch.	Goldman Band Concert	America's Top Bands"
9:00 Summer Hour;	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Francia White; J.	"The Good Old Stock"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Masters"
9:30 Melton; Billie Bai-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45 ley; orchestra	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 "Let's Go to the	News; Grant Park Con-	150th Anniv. of Light-	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15 Fair"	cert	house Service; drama	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	National Symphony Or.	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	National Symphony Or.	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Clas-
11:00 News; music	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15 Jack Jenney's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Pages From the Clas-
11:30 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Millers Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	sical Album"
11:45 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Millers Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Sally's Sallies"	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	George Wheeler, tenor
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Highlights, Halftones	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:45 Enoch Light's Or.	Swingtime Trio	Hymns of All Churches	Sports reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Sport comment	Sport reports
3:15 Manhattan Minuet	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 Three Consoles	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45 "Poetic Strings"	Weather; News	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Trial by Jury"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 "Trial by Jury"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45 Rhythmaires; orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Benny Burton's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Song Sweets"; Louise	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	Fiorea, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	"Dinner Dance"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 Maxine Sullivan	dramatization	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures:	"Dick Tracy"; children's	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Leith Stevens' Or.	true tall tales	sketch	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Tom Howard and	Magic Key; Lew Lehr;	Margaret Speaks, so-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Mother's Musical
8:45 George Sheldon	Rodgers Sisters; LeRoy	prano; symphony orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Album"
9:00 "Man About Holly-	Miller; Johnny Messe-	"Double I Q"; quiz	Paul Decker's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 wood"	ner's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Duke Ellington's Or.	"Pot of Gold"; Horace	Don Orlando's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Duke Ellington's Or.	Heidt's Orchestra	Don Orlando's Orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Our Leading Citi-	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:15 zen"; premiere	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch.	Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:30 Grant Park Con-	National Radio Forum	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service
10:45 cert	National Radio Forum	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	& Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	News Service

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, August 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc) and (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, August 7

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, August 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Second Squalus Lift May Be Next Week

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—With all scheduled "deep" diving completed, naval salvage workers pressed vigorously forward today to lay the remaining groundwork for a second attempt to raise the sunken submarine Squalus.

Salvage officers declined to predict how long it would take before the second lifting effort could be made, but unofficial observers at the scene, 15 miles off this port, expressed the opinion that with good weather the stage might be set by next week end or early the following week.

Five dives were made yesterday, during which undersea workers found all compartments intact, blew out one of the ballast tanks and fastened air lines, and officers said that barring unforeseen circumstance no more descents would have to be made to the 240-foot depth, to which the sub sunk May 23 during a routine dive.

Refugees Lose Mindanao

MANILA, Aug. 5 (AP)—President Quezon said Aug. 5 he had told the Jewish Refugee Committee there was no land available in the Lanao Section of Mindanao Province for such settlers. He said the Committee also inspected an isolated portion of Catabato Province which he thought suitable for refugee settlement.

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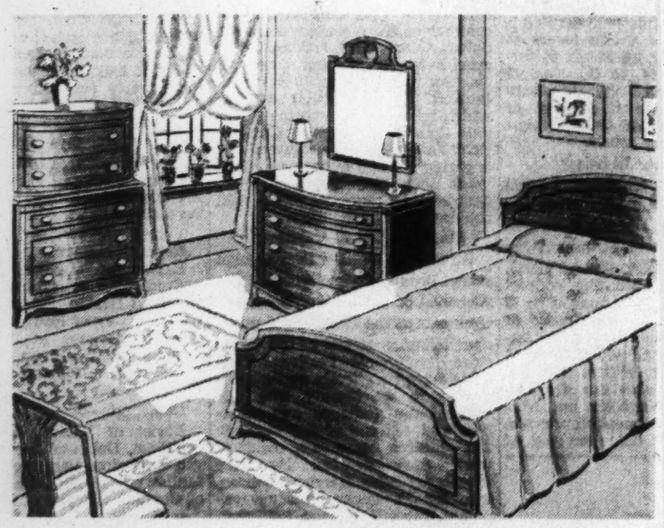

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Filene's

BOSTON

Federal Art in Gloucester

The Arts in Massachusetts

By Dorothy Grafly

Artists of the Massachusetts Federal Art Project, have provided Gloucester's City Hall with an exhibition that brings art to the people, and that traces growing national interest in different phases of art endeavor from the creative mural to the purely conventionalized design exemplified by a group of wood carvers in a church lectern, a carved chest, chairs and book ends.

Supplementing easel paintings which, when weighed against the importance of other branches of the project are, perhaps, somewhat overplayed, the exhibition presents selected subjects from the great Index of American Design, and a special display, aimed at public art education, that shows, step by step, how the artist arrives at his final composition.

The latter section is, in fact, the highlight of the exhibition, of concern both to layman and artist, as it deals with a little of everything from the purely representational to the abstract. In one instance, at least—that of Blanche Lazzell's color print—it reverses the usual procedure of art derivation by beginning with the abstract and working toward the realistic.

Were one to single out works of individual promise among the most provocative would be "The Dismemberment" by Elizabeth Tracy, a well conceived composition of men uprooting a stump in a bleak, log-accented no-man's land against a background of silver-blue river curving around factory groups. Both in pigmentation, which is minor in key, but dramatic in inference, and in the placement of forms within the given space, the artist shows imaginative resourcefulness.

The same is true of Helen D. Blackmur's "Lowering a Circus Tent," a canvas more intense in color, with drama centering in a lurid red truck against a background of blue-white torn by patches of dark slate blue.

A third in the trio is Elliot Orr, represented in the educational section, by an intense improvisation upon the theme of old frame shacks that, sketched here and there about a town, are brought together to create a street composite.

That geometric emphasis is not confined to abstractions may be felt in one of the most effective of the realistic offerings, Yvonne Twining's "The Alley," a study of city rooftops, slit by an alleyway, with stress on diagonals, horizontals, and the repetitive motif of chimneys and windows.

Picking here and there other interesting compositions, there are Lester Hornby's "Winter in the Harbor" and Leon Hovsepian's "Landscape," both watercolors, Lawrence Kupferman's "South End House," with dual build-up of three-storied bay windows in a gaunt gray house, watercolor sketches of lobster shack and railroad crossing by Richard Ellery, and an excellent little ship model, "Flying Cloud," a group project, fashioned of bass wood and oak, and flaunting sails of wood.

In some respects this Federal show partakes of the nature of an independents' exhibition. Not only is there work by artists trained in the schools, but also exhibits of those who are self-taught, one of whom William Price, is showing his first oil, a self-portrait.

Mural work, much favored by many a Federal art project, is represented here by two sketches for panels to be installed in the Haverhill High School. Dealing with early settler subjects and the dedication of the Whittier School, these panels, by Prescott Baston, are pleasingly flat in treatment, the better of the two playing with simplified pattern about the theme of Indian and settler agriculture along the Merrimac River.

Saltonstall Accepts Chance to Explain His Labor Stand

Accepting the challenge to "explain his attitude" Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced that he will attend the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in Boston next week where he will answer the charges of Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, that the Governor had "broken faith with labor."

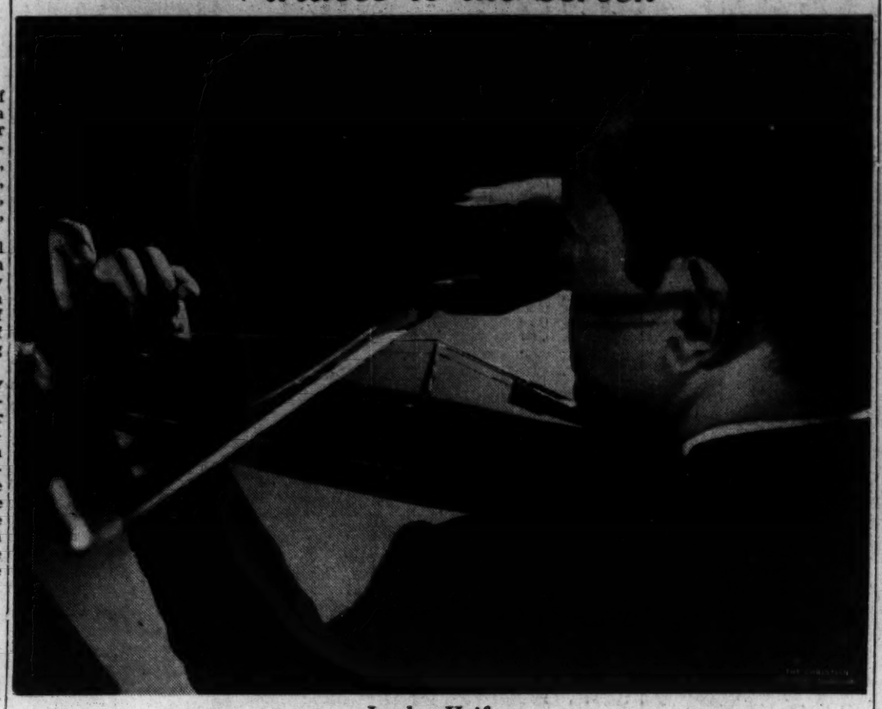
Had the Governor not accepted this invitation, Mr. Taylor threatened to lead 700 delegates of the convention in a march on the State House next week.

More Time Asked For Tax Petition

A bill to extend the deadline for making applications for tax abatements from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1 was filed in the House today by Representative Morris Kritzman (D), of Boston. The bill is sponsored by the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance to give taxpayers sufficient opportunity to make application for abatement in view of the fact that appeals cannot be made until bills are sent out which will be later than usual this year due to the Legislature's delay in accepting the budget.

The Boston tax rate has not been set yet. Last year about 13,000 Bostonians filed petitions for abatement.

Virtuoso to the Screen



Jascha Heifetz

Star of Samuel Goldwyn's "They Shall Have Music," coming soon to Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Army Aero Mechanics Class Enters Boston Ground School

First classes in aero mechanics, in the new scheme of the United States Army Air Corps to augment the force, met today in the "barracks," Technology Chambers on Huntington Avenue. Twenty enlisted men, brought by air from Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., lined up, were introduced to Maj. E. Stanley Beck, their instructor, and proceeded immediately to Wentworth Institute for mess and their first instruction in the institution on upper Huntington Avenue that will be their "ground" school during the six months course.

The practical side of the class, working with engines and planes, will be conducted at the New England Aircraft School at the East Boston Airport, one of the few Government-approved aeromechanical training schools in New England.

The Air Corps plans to put 80 men through mechanical training courses in Boston by sending 20 each month for four months. The Army training post at Randolph Field, near San Antonio, Texas, does not have sufficient facilities to start both pilots and mechanics in the number that the Air Force is demanding to keep up this country's air strength.

Under the plans approved by General Headquarters, both pilots and mechanics are being given initial instruction in approved aircraft schools.

Boston Light Is 'Granddad'

(Continued from Page 9)

however, he was a pilot and the guiding of ships in and out of Boston harbor augmented his income as keeper of the light.

John Hayes, keeper in 1719, requested the Court to authorize a "great gun" to be set up on the island to "answer ships in a fog." A cannon was sent there, becoming the first "fog-horn" in the United States. The gun, on its wooden carriage, with wooden wheels, still remains in practically the same position where it was set originally.

The date 1700 is cut into the gun, and Capt. Maurice A. Babcock, who has been keeper of the present light for nearly 14 years, laughingly contrasted the old and the new in fog signals—the loading and firing of the cannon against a mere pulling of an electric switch to set into action the mechanism of a modern fog siren, sounding two blasts every minute, by compressed air.

Fire has damaged the wooden parts of Boston Light several times and it was blown up by the British in 1776 after evacuating Boston. Prior to that time, however, the "battle of Boston Light" went down in history.

Burned by Americans

When the British first took possession of Boston Light, the Americans sent a small detachment to the lighthouse, and burned the wooden parts of the structure. Returning, they were met by an armed British vessel but out-sailed the enemy. The British began to repair the lighthouse but the Americans sent 300 men down to the light.

They defeated the guards, destroyed the work done on the lighthouse and then found that the tide had ebbed, leaving their small boats high and dry. British reinforcements arrived, but a cannon at Nantasket Head was used to advantage to help the Americans. Casualties were reported as one American and "heavy losses" to the British.

After the light was destroyed by the British, there was no guide to mariners for about eight years. It was rebuilt in 1783.

Although the present keeper of the light has served nearly 14 years, he has a long way to go to set a record, for Robert Ball, one of the early keepers, served 41 years, the longest period that any one keeper held the position, according to Captain Babcock.

The Light Shall Not Fail

He, like other tireless workers in the service that has recently been merged with the Coast Guard, works on the theory that "the light shall not fail." The Government encourages the motto, and provides dual equipment in all lighthouses, as a double precaution against the failing of a light. Men are provided to maintain continuous watch.

If the light fails it is because some one is not on the job, as Captain Babcock explains the situation. One such incident occurred a decade or more ago, when a new man was on watch. He failed to fill the oil tanks to capacity before going off duty, and as a result the light went out just before dawn. But the trouble was located quickly and the light was out only a few minutes.

Lighthouse Island—in the group of outer islands known as the Brewsters—was originally named for Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. Great Brewster, as it is now commonly known, together with Middle Brewster, and Outer Brewster, stretching out to the east, are rocky ledges.

The light towers 102 feet above mean low water and can be seen for 16 miles, in clear weather. The lantern is 89 feet above the ground. The early keepers found the need of fresh water so urgent that Captain Hayes, one of the early keepers, dug a well in 1726, which seems as unfailing today in the giving forth of good drinking water, as the near-by light is in guiding mariners.

Murphy Heads National D. A. V.; From Indiana

Lewis J. Murphy, of South Bend, Ind., Senior Vice-Commander, was elected National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, receiving 551 of 789 votes cast at the closing session of the organization's nineteenth convention, held in the Hotel Statler, Boston, yesterday.

Now a practising lawyer in South Bend, Commander Murphy enrolled with the Marines and served at Belleau Wood, the Argonne and St. Mihiel.

In the closing minutes of the convention, the Veterans selected Green Bay, Wis., as their meeting-place in 1940, and Niagara Falls for 1941. Checks of $10,000 and $15,0000 were received from the two cities respectively as pledges.

The only local officer elected by the organization was Edward J. Walsh of Cambridge, chosen first junior vice-commander. Mr. Walsh has served two terms as Massachusetts Department head of the D. A. V.

Police Complete N. H. Crime Course

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 5—Fifty-one New Hampshire police officials returned home last night with certificates representing completion of an intensive five-day training session in crime detection.

Graduation exercises of the Police Training School held at the University of New Hampshire were marked by the appearance of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who presented the certificates.

State and local officers from 28 cities and towns heard a faculty of Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives, lecturers of the National Police Academy, and specialists in the week's session. An evening of hypothetical crime solution was a highlight of the school.

Hit-Run Driver Fined

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP)—A hit-and-run accident in which two brothers, riding together on a bicycle were serious injured had cost Miss Audrey Gray, of Locust Valley, N. Y., $200 in fines and a suspended six-month jail sentence today.

The only witness called was Police Capt. Leo DuBois, who testified Miss Gray struck the bicyclists, Alfred Martineau, and his brother, Gerard, on July 20, as she was driving through Putnam and failed to stop until she was halted in Southbridge, Mass.

Great Sea Canyon To Be Plumbed On Atlantis Cruise

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Aug. 5—The Oceanographic Institute's research ship Atlantis has taken to the seaways again under direction of Henry C. Stetson, to seek information on the origin of the mysterious "submarine canyons," vast gullies rivaling the Grand Canyon in depth, that project almost from the shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf and are not necessarily tied up with the mouths of existing rivers.

According to Columbus O'D Iselin, Assistant Professor of Oceanography at Harvard, who reviewed the activities of the Atlantis during recent months for The Collecting Net, a publication of the Marine Biological Laboratories, The Atlantis made its greatest cruise southward in January. Observations were made of the Gulf Stream and then the Atlantis proceeded to the western part of the Northern Equatorial Current.

In a triangular area, roughly 600 miles on a side, a close network of hydrographic stations, observing ocean water conditions, was occupied. "This survey," says Professor Iselin, "was one of the most intensive ever carried out in the tropical Atlantic and will be used both for a study of the origin of the oxygen minimum layer and to test out the new fundamentals of lateral mixing which have been introduced recently into oceanography from dynamic meteorology.

"The ship docked on June 3 after having sailed approximately 10,500 miles. The standing rigging on the mainmast was replaced and the ship's bottom repainted."

Hart Resigns Post As Bank President

William P. Hart of Medford, Mass., for 40 years an employee of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, turned the office of President over to Treasurer George P. Nason, also of Medford, at a meeting of the Board of Trustee's last night.

Prompted by a desire to travel and to devote his time to private interests, Mr. Hart tendered his resignation. His 40 years of service were completed Tuesday. He does not intend to sever his connections with the bank completely, however, remaining a member of the Board of Trustees.

James W. Fairchild of Reading, Mass., Assistant Treasurer, became Treasurer.

Townsend Brands Third-Term Move As 'Fool Mistake'

A third-term attempt by President Roosevelt would be the "biggest fool mistake he ever made," Dr. Francis E. Townsend, head of the Townsend Assistance Plan, said last night in Boston.

Stopping here briefly en route to Machias, Maine, where he will address a Townsend meeting, Dr. Townsend declared that "President Roosevelt has better political sense than to attempt to run for a third term."

"Nevertheless," he added, "Roosevelt will no doubt endeavor to control the Democratic convention and name his successor. This, too, will not be easy, as nothing but a complete reversal of policy and acknowledgment of their errors will make it possible for the New Dealers to control either the convention or the election."

The Townsend plan was progressing "especially well" in the South and Northwest, he said.

Waterbury Trial Labeled 'Political'

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP) — The defendants in the Waterbury municipal fraud trial, in recess today, were pictured by a lawyer as the victims of "dirty politics" whose conviction was sought by "hungry office seekers . . . so that they may ride into power on the crest of the wave that destroys these accused."

John H. Cassidy, defense attorney, in a heated argument to the jury before the trial adjourned for the week end yesterday, also charged that the "real author of this prosecution" was a man who "sends his puppets forward and pulls the strings while he hides behind his printing sheets."

Mr. Cassidy failed to mention the man's name, but it was recalled that the Waterbury Republican and American, published by William J. Pape, were partly responsigle for the Grand Jury investigation last year which resulted in charges of conspiracy to loot the city treasury of more than $1,000,000 against Mayor Frank Hayes and the 19 other defendants on trial. The newspapers received honorable mention in the 1938 Pulitzer awards for their activity in the case.

J. Warren Upson, Republican chairman who directed his party's 1937 campaign against the Democratic ticket headed by Mayor Hayes, then also Lieutenant Governor, was termed by Mr. Cassidy "a tool, the front man for the real author of this prosecution." Mr. Upson, a political ally of Mr. Pape, testified for the State during the trial.

The defense lawyer charged that the prosecution had exercised discrimination, marking certain persons "for destruction" because of their political influence, while bringing no charges against others whom he asserted received city payments under similar circumstances.

Asserting the reason for that was "simple," Mr. Cassidy shouted: "Politics. Practical but dirty politics."

Police Promotions Called Extravagant

A 10 per cent pay cut for all Cambridge employees was predicted by Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, today because Mayor John W. Lyons promoted 22 superior officers in the Police Department, making one superior officer for every six men.

Chairman Bell criticized Mayor Lyons for reversing an opinion which he is said to have stated in December, 1937, to the effect that "police promotions are unwarranted because of the precarious financial condition of the city." Mr. Bell says the tax rate at that time was $39.60, whereas Mayor Lyons has announced the 1939 rate may reach $41.

Additional salaries involved in these promotions and other "extravagances" will mean a 10 per cent pay cut for city employees next year, when Cambridge "faces bankruptcy," Mr. Bell said.

Plays for Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge — University Gilbert and Sullivan Company at Brattle Hall, Aug. 7, 12, "Trial by Jury" and the "Pirates of Penzance"; Aug. 8, 11, "Gondoliers"; Aug. 9, 10, "Iolanthe,"

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, Aug. 9-12, "Personal Appearance"; Aug. 16-19, "Coquette."

Cohasset—South Shore Players at Town Hall, Aug. 7-12, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting"; Aug. 14-19 Donald Cook in "The Spider."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Aug. 7-12. "Our Town."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marble Head High School, Aug. 7-12, "The Streets of New York."

Oak Bluffs—The Vineyard Players Aug. 7-12, "You Can't Take It With You."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Aug. 7-12, Dennis King in "Petticoat Fever."

Nantasket — Samoset Playhouse, Aug. 8-12, "The Play's the Thing"; Aug. 15-19, "Kind Lady."

Nantucket — Nantucket Players, Aug. 10, 11, 13, "Oliver Oliver"; Aug. 17, 18, 20, "Accent on Youth."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates, Aug. 10-12, "No More Ladies."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, Aug. 7-12, "Francesca da Rimini."

New London — New London Players, Aug. 10-12, "Spring Meeting"; Aug. 17-19, "Our Town."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players at Stearn's Farm, Aug. 9-12, 16-19, "You Can't Take It With You."

Rye Beach — Farragut Players, Aug. 8-12, "Shadow and Substance"; Aug. 15-19, "You Can't Take It With You."

Tamworth — The Barnstormers, Aug. 7, 12, "What a Life"; Aug. 8, 9. at Conway; Aug. 10 at Poland Spring; Aug. 11 at Wolfboro. Week of Aug. 14, "Whiteoaks."

Whitefield — Forty Niners at Chase Barn, Aug. 8-12, "No More Ladies"; Aug. 15-19, "Hotel Universe."

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players (Semi-professional), Aug. 7 and 11. Goldoni's "Mistress of the Inn."

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, Aug. 9-12, "Hay Fever"; Aug. 16-19, "This Thing Called Love."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, Aug. 7-12, "Ghost Story," and "Tweedles" in Tarkington Festival.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Aug. 7-12, Sinclair Lewis in "Our Town"; Aug. 14-19, Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Madame Sans Gêne."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, Aug. 7-12, "Whiteoaks"; Aug. 14-19, "Life with Father."

Surry—Surry Theater, Aug. 8-12, "Arms and the Man"; Aug. 15-19, Chekhov's, "Three Sisters."

Rhode Island

Matunuck—Theater by the Sea, Aug. 7-12, Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry."

Newport—Casino Theater, Aug. 8-11, Whitford Kane in "The White Steed"; Aug. 15-18, "Private Lives."

Vermont

Weston—Weston Playhouse, Aug. 11-13, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

New York

Malden Bridge — Nell Gwyn Theater, Aug. 11-13, "Idiot's Delight."

Schenectady — Mohawk Drama Festival, Aug. 8-12, Frank Craven in "Our Town"; Aug. 15-19, Frank McGlynn in "Abraham Lincoln."

N. E. Stores Display Region's Products

Nearly 14,000 New England stores, both chain and independent, will exhibit New England products in their windows during the week of August 7 to 14.

Designed to bring New England goods to the attention of the army of summer visitors now in these six states, and to show the New Englander himself the amazing variety of New England products, the "New England on Display" campaign is being sponsored by the Marketing Committee of the New England Council, with Douglas C. MacKeachie, New England Purchasing Agent for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, as Chairman.

PAINE
AUGUST SALE

1835 1939

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY TRADE MARK

THIS SEAL

identifies the Finest in Furniture. It guarantees the purchaser quality of merchandise . . . service and dependability. Our prices are as low as, or lower than, you can find elsewhere on equally good furniture.

We have 75 newly decorated model rooms from which you can get ideas—and see how new furniture will look in your home. Nowhere in New England will you see such a complete selection. This is the most favorable time to buy.

Shop and Compare Before You Buy!

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston

CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN

1. *A year to pay.*
2. *Service charge refunded if account is settled within 3 months.*

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

Only Twice A Year Values Like These

JORDAN'S August Sale Oriental Rugs

NEW LOCATION
EIGHTH FLOOR ANNEX

OPEN WEDNESDAY until 9 P. M.
—for the sale of furniture, rugs, home appliances, radios and pianos. Please use Annex doors on Avon or Chauncy Streets.

AUGUST FUR SALE

Brown Fitch Jackets

Rich, lustrous, flattering, in fisher-dyed and sable-dyed fitch, these youthful jackets make sophisticated complements for the shorter, fuller skirts. Sleeves are bell-shaped or gathered at the wrists. Collars are small and tailored and either banded or turned back. Backs have the new loose fullness. Typical of the outstanding values are the two models sketched. On sale, sixth floor.

Fisher-Dyed FITCH JACKET
30-inch length. Size 18. Striped border on bell sleeves.
$375

Sable-Dyed Fitch SWAGGER with muff
37-inch length. Size 16. Slightly fitted front. Muff to match.
$600

Other fur coats in our August Sale from $48.75 to $1875.

If we have not your size in your favorite model or in your favorite fur, we will make a coat to your order in any size up to 40, for no extra charge over its August sale price, provided that your order is placed before September 1st.

Fur Coats bought in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Three ways to pay: **Cash . . . Approved Charge Account . . . Budget Payments on Coats over $100.**

Stearns
BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's Sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 900,820
1939 volume to date 130,350,482
1938 volume to date 158,753,983

Steel Stocks Lead Modest Recovery In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Quiet buying in steels touched off a small rally in today's stock market after prices had slipped at the opening.

While recoveries ran to a point or so for favorites in the final hour, the come-back was at notably slow speed.

The general bullish tenor of underlying business news, brokers said, combined with the belief of some the market had been pretty well sold out yesterday, brought support for the wavering list.

With Congress booked for adjournment before the end of the day, Wall Street seemed to be in a happier frame of mind. Some traders, however, remained in neutral territory because of touchy foreign affairs.

Prominent on the upward reversal were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Kennecott, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney, U. S. Gypsum, Great Northern and Loft.

The bond market shuffled over a narrow range today with enough issues in supply in most groups to cause further small losses.

U. S. Governments were an exception, moving up 1-32 to 3-32 on extremely light volume.

Continuing Friday's downward drift but at a slower pace were Alleghany stamped 5s, International Paper 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Inclined to hold unchanged or edging up small fractions were Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and American Telephone 3¼s.

Most foreign dollar bonds sold slightly higher, including Panama 5½s.

R C A's Quarter Net Below a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The Radio Corp. of America reported for the three months ended June 30 net profit of $724,091, which fell a little short of dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

In the second quarter last year the corporation earned net profit of $1,086,955, equal to 2 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

For six months ended June 30 profit totaled $2,172,201, equal to 4 cents a share on the common, against $2,524,756 or 6 cents a common share, in the first half of 1938.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —Nothing more serious than the reaction of secondary proportions looked for this week appears indicated. The substantial gains recorded during the month of July alone suggest that corrective influences of a temporary nature are at work.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Crude rubber: the rubber futures market this past week has been rather unsettled with prices moving over a fairly wide range. Under the present quota it appears that irregularly steady market is likely with prices trending slightly higher. Hides: The principal weakness in the actual market is the fact that there have been no European buyers in the Argentine for Frigorificos. If a European demand can be created it would help to clear up the picture a great deal. Nevertheless, only moderate declines from this level appear likely and therefore favor accumulation.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Chicago Corp pf	75c	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Initial				
Mission Dry Corp	15c		Aug. 28	Aug. 19
Winters & Crampton Corp	Resumed 10c		Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Regular				
Am Lndry Mach	20c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Bower Rol Bear	50c		Sep. 20	Sep. 8
Bullocks, Inc	50c		Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Continental Casualty Co	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Electrolux	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Ely&Walker DG	12½c		Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Life & Casualty Ins Co of Tenn	12c		Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Mississippi Val Barge Line Co	25c		Aug. 18	Aug. 10
Montreal Loan & Mtg Co	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Moore Corp	40c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 7
Do pf A & B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 7
Neon Products of West Canada Ltd	25c		Aug. 11	July 27
Parkersburg R&R	25c		Aug. 19	Aug. 15
Pitts Coke & I pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Pub S Col 5%pf	41 2-3c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Savin Robbings pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Stand Dredging pf	40c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Toledo Ed 7% pf	41⅔c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Van Raalte Co	50c		Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Williams (J B) Co cum pf	75c		Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Do	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Winters & Crampton cum conv pf	18¾c	Q	Aug. 15	.....
Wrigley (Wm Jr) & Co (Del)	25c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 19

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The position of the treasury Aug. 2 compared with Aug. 3, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $34,606,649.00 ($39,795,495.73); expenditures $41,439,197.61 ($28,638,202.80); net balance $2,486,614,270.60 ($2,185,764,296.85); working balance included $1,800,076,923.18 ($1,592,899,718.77); customs receipts for month $2,953,510.25 ($2,512,944.93); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $388,090,519.76 ($423,123,939.39); expenditures $910,530,921.81 ($892,051,958.54); excess of expenditures $522,440,402.05 ($468,928,619.25); gross debt $40,685,869,486.12 ($37,275,027,022.56); increase over previous day $43,269,270.76; gold assets $16,258,909,586.72 ($13,024,638,231.65).

British Bank Holiday

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Financial and commodity markets in England began the August bank holiday at the close of business yesterday. Until Tuesday morning trading will be suspended in the stock exchange, metal and rubber markets in London, and futures markets for wheat and cotton in Liverpool.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	64¼	64¼	64¼	
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	38⅝	38	38	A'g 4
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(⅝g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 4
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	— ¼
65⅜	45⅛	Air-Reduct (1a)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 2
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.85g)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 4
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 4
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 4
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 4
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13	12½	13	A'g 3
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	18	18	18	
11⅛	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 4
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	170¾	170¾	170¾	— ¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9⅛	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
70¾	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	70	69⅞	70	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	5	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 4
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16⅛	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad Cp (2)	27	63⅝	62	62	A'g 4
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	A'g 3
36⅛	16⅜	Am Airlines	15	33	32	32¼	A'g 4
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	4	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	103	102¼	103	+1
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	A'g 4
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	18⅞	18	18	A'g 4
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
130	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	A'g 2
8¾	5¾	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 3
11⅞	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 4
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	A'g 4
5⅜	2¾	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 4
6	4¾	Am European	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 3
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 4
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17	17	17	A'g 4
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8⅜	7¾	8	A'g 4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
55½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	33	33	33	+ ⅜
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	54	53¾	54	A'g 4
3½	1¾	Am Ice	64	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	6	25	24½	25	A'g 4
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5½	5½	5½	A'g 4
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	4	48½	46	46	A'g 4
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	13	13	13	A'g 4
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 3
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	4	29	29	29	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 3
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	18	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼sk)	12	48¼	47¼	48	+1
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞sk)	10	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	3	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65¾	65¼	65¼	A'g 4
28	17	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 4
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	4	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅝
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	A'g 4
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	+1
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	12	13⅜	13	13	A'g 4
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	10	14¾	14¼	14¼	A'g 4
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	82	81½	81½	A'g 4
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	A'g 2
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	6	168	167½	168	+ ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
153¾	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151¼	151¼	151¼	A'g 4
8¾	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	A'g 4
14⅜	8½	Am Water Wks	13	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	94	94	94	A'g 1
6⅜	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	37	36	36	A'g 4
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (3½g)	27	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	7	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 4
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (1½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102	101¾	102	A'g 4
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	
58	33½	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mr'31
13	9⅛	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	41	41	41	
10⅜	5⅜	Arnold C (1½g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	A'g 1
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	7	9½	9	9	A'g 4
70	70	Assd Dry Goods	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 4
60	41	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
38	30	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	A'g 3
		Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42½	23½	Atch T & S F	9	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	54½	54¼	54½	A'g 4
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 3
18	10	Atl G&W in pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106	106	106	A'g 4
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
48	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	A'g 4
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 2
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	A'g 4
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	A'g 3
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 4
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	A'g 2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	4	8⅞	8½	8½	A'g 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 4
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	128	128	128	A'g 3
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
21½	17¼	Ben Ind L (.90g)	5	20½	20¼	20½	
55¼	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	A'g 4
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	41	40	40	A'g 4
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	27	60¾	60	60½	+ ½
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17½	17¼	17½	A'g 4
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	115	114¾	115	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 3
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 4
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 3
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	20	20	A'g 4
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	10	21⅞	20	20	A'g 4
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	10	25	24½	24¾	
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g 1
29¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	29	28½	29	A'g 3
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 4
15⅛	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	52	51	51	A'g 4
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	5¼	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
9	7	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	48	45¾	46¼	A'g 4
30	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	11	28⅝	27¾	28	— ⅜
36	31½	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	A'g 4
30	16	Bullard Co	61	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	2	30	29½	29½	A'g 4
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	18⅛	18	18	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 4
9⅛	5⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 4
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	A'g 4
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	11	11	11	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 4

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19	18½	18½	A'g 4
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	6	6	6	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	3	12	12	12	A'g 4
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	7	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	6	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	16	16	16	A'g 4
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16	16	16	A'g 4
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 4
66	50	Case (J I) Co(5e)	3	74½	74½	74½	+1½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	44½	44	44	
107½	102	Caterpil T pf (5)	15	102	102	102	
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	77	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	Celotex Corp	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 4
9½	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5	5	5	Jul 31
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Jul 28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	52	36	35½	36	+ ¼
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 31
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	23½	22¼	22½	A'g 4

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 31
1	⅜	Chi & N West	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 4
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 27
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 4
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(⅝g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 4
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¾	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Jul 26
48¼	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	46	48	Jul 28
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 1
1⅛	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 3
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 3
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 29
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	230	81⅛	80¼	80⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	A'g 4
4¾	2¼	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 4
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	24	23½	23⅝	A'g 3
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	9	29¼	29	29	A'g 4
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅛
35⅛	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	5	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¾g)	3	131	130	131	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅝)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(⅛g)	5	31½	31	31	A'g 4
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	A'g 4
23½	14	Col Br A (.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
23½	14	Col Br B (.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	35	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	4	87½	87¾	87½	+ ½
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%d)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 4
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	Jul 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	93	93	93	— ⅛
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	46½	46¼	46½	— ⅛
109½	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	109½	108½	109½	Jul 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
110¼	106	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	A'g 4
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	4	11¼	11	11¼	
2¼	1⅛	Com'th & South	24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	11	72	70	72	+2
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	17	31½	31	31	
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 4
7	3½	Congress Cigar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	7	20¼	20	20	A'g 2
8½	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 2
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	18	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	108½	108½	108½	
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 4
12⅛	8¾	Consol F pf(1½k)	1	11	11	11	A'g 4
7¾	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 4
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80g)	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	A'g 4
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	101	100¾	100¾	A'g 4
16½	9¼	Container Corp	1	10⅝	10

Commerce and Finance

Commodity Prices at Lowest Point Reached in Last Five Years

Business and Industry

HOLC Interest Rate Is Cut On Home Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation, which has on its books about $2,400,000,000 in loans made to distressed homeowners, cut its interest rate on much of this money from 5 to 4½ per cent.

At the same time, Congress sent to the White House a bill prolonging the amortization period on HOLC loans from 15 to 25 years.

The double action followed persistent efforts in Congress and out for better terms for the HOLC borrowers. On July 31, the Federal Housing Administration announced a cut, from 5 to 4½ per cent, in interest rates on small home mortgages insured by it.

John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said the HOLC reduction would save borrowers an estimated total of from $5,000,00 to $6,000,000 a year. HOLC officials said the cut would apply to more than 800,000 borrowers.

In whittling down the rate, the corporation passed on to homeowners interest savings made as the result of the corporation's recent $900,000,000 refunding operation.

Mr. Fahey's announcement said, "The reduction, which will apply to all borrowers who meet their obligations in accordance with their contracts, will be put in effect as soon as the many necessary detailed arrangements can be completed throughout the country.

"Since the corporation made no charges in connection with the granting of original loans, or any subsequent adjustments, the new rate will figure 4½ per cent net to borrowers on their declining loan balances."

The reduction will not be retroactive, it was stated.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation, which started operation in June, 1933, made more than 1,000,000 loans to distressed homeowners in cities, towns and villages. No loans were authorized on farm homes.

Since the beginning of operations, the loan total reached somewhat more than $3,000,000,000, of which about $600,000,000 has been repaid.

I. C. Road Proposes New Plan Providing RFC Loan Collateral

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad proposed that instead of making annual cash payments on its loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it be permitted to buy its own bonds and turn them over to RFC as additional collateral.

The road owes RFC $35,170,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved extension of the loan to May 31, 1944, on condition that the railroad reduce the principal annually by $351,700.

Asserting the REC had indicated approval of the plan, the railroad asked the ICC to permit use of all or part of the annual payment to buy bonds of Illinois Central or its subsidiaries on the open market and deposit them with the RFC. The bonds are now selling at less than par and the railroad said the proposal would benefit both itself and the RFC.

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Railway Trustee

Benjamin Wham

Named trustee of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company. He succeeds Charles M. Thomson, recently appointed trustee of the Chicago & North Western Railway.

Sales at Retail 6 to 10 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The week's retail trade volume showed gains ranging to 20 per cent over last year and averaging from 6 to 10 per cent higher for the country as a whole, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review said.

"In yearly comparisons," asserted the review, "hard goods—automobiles, household appliances, building and plumbing supplies and furniture—generally had the best increases.

"In wholesale markets substantial gains over a year ago continued to be reported in many lines, even though wholesale trade was on the upgrade during the final six months of 1938.

"There were still a few orders for sale merchandise, but for the most part they were for fall goods, and in some instances wholesalers were already receiving additional duplicate orders from retailers who believed that they had underestimated the volume of business they would do in coming months."

New Bond Issue Sold by Canadian Bell Telephone Co.

MONTREAL (CP)—C. F. Sise, President of the Bell Telephone Company, announced that the company had sold privately to four institutions in the United States and eight in Canada $25,000,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, series D, to mature on Aug. 1, 1964.

The purchasers took the bonds for investment and payment was made to the company in United States dollars at a price of 102 or $25,500,000 for the entire issue.

The bonds are payable at the option of the company in whole or in part (but not less than $5,000,000) on Aug. 1, 1949, or on any interest date thereafter, or on sixty days' notice until Feb. 1, 1954, at 106, or thereafter and until Feb. 1, 1959, at 103, or thereafter and until Feb. 1, 1964, at 101.

The company has also borrowed from its bankers $3,000,000 at 2¾ per cent for one year, with the option of extending the loan to Aug. 1, 1947, at the same rate of interest.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds and the amount borrowed from the bankers, together with $3,000,000 which the company has provided out of its treasury, will be used for redemption of $31,500,000 series A bonds.

Directors of the company have passed a resolution providing for the redemption at 105 on March 1, 1940, of series A bonds amounting to $30,000,000.

Two Blast Furnaces Re-opened

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation resumed operations of two blast furnaces here which had been idle for six months. Eight of the company's 11 furnaces here and in Aliquippa, Pa., now are working.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In July 29 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended July 29 due to further decreases in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, according to the United States Department of Labor. This decline, says the report, brought the all-commodity index down to 74.8 per cent of the 1926 average and is now at the lowest point reached in the past five years.

4.8 P. C. Below 1938

The index is 0.9 per cent below the like week of June and 4.8 per cent below a year ago.

The farm products group index declined 1.3 per cent during the week. Foods decreased 1.2 per cent. Miscellaneous commodities dropped 0.5 per cent and building materials fell 0.1 per cent. The hides and leather products group advanced 0.5 per cent and textile products and metals and metal products rose 0.1 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Weakening prices of agricultural commodities, together with lower prices for raw jute and crude rubber, contributed largely to a decline of 0.7 per cent in the raw materials group index. The index for the semimanufactured commodities group advanced 0.4 per cent and finished products declined 0.4 per cent. The index for "all commodities other than farm products" declined 0.3 per cent, and the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained unchanged at 80.4.

Farm Products Lower

The farm products group index dropped 1.3 per cent to the lowest point reached since mid-June, 1934. Declines of 9.3 per cent for grains and 0.7 per cent for livestock and poultry accounted for the decrease. The group index, 61.4, is 2.4 per cent below a month ago and 10.5 per cent below a year ago.

Average prices of foods in the wholesale markets declined 1.2 per cent, largely because of decreases of 4.6 per cent for cereal products, 1.4 per cent for fruits and vegetables, and 0.9 per cent for meats. The current food index, 66.7, is 1.0 per cent below a month ago and 10.0 per cent below a year ago.

Commodity groups	July 29 1939	July 22 1939	July 30 1938	July 31 1937
All commodities	74.8	75.2	78.6	87.5
Farm products	61.4	62.2	68.6	87.7
Foods	66.7	67.5	74.1	86.5
Hides and leather prod	93.7	93.2	92.5	106.4
Textile products	67.5	67.4	68.7	77.6
Fuel and lig materls	73.3	73.2	77.3	78.8
Metals and metal prod	93.4	93.3	99.4	99.4
Building materials	89.4	89.5	89.2	96.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.6	76.6	77.0	83.6
Housefshg goods	87.0	87.0	87.9	92.7
Miscellaneous	72.9	73.3	72.5	78.2
Raw materials	66.0	67.4	71.7	85.3
Semimfctd articles	74.5	74.2	74.4	86.7
Finished products	79.1	79.4	83.8	89.1
All commodities other than farm prod	77.8	78.0	80.8	87.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	81.6	86.2

Investment Expert Gives Formula For Buying Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Business men attending the Stanford Business Conference here recently, received a formula for "quality investment" from H. Dudley Swim, Vice-President of the National Investors Corporation, and President of the Stanford Alumni Club in New York City.

The formula:

Strict adherence to intrinsic values is fundamental. The illusion of ticker tape prices should be distinguished from values. Best known stocks should not be confused with best values in stocks.

Some factors to be sought in a company include:

1. A management which is vigorous, of unquestionable integrity, and with a responsible social point of view.

2. A line of specialty products as distinguished from commodity products, which avoids severe price competition.

3. A creative attitude on the part of the management, especially expressed in emphasis upon research, with the result that the line of products or services is constantly being improved or added to.

4. Absence of an inventory problem.

5. Labor not a dominant factor.

6. Minimum capital investment in mixed assets because of drain of general property taxes, depreciation and, most of all, obsolescence.

7. Absence of debt with its illusion of leverage.

8. An earnings record with a persistent forward trend and the absence of deficits—which largely follows from the foregoing specifications.

9. Preferably a company of small to medium size so that its expansion, by simple arithmetical operation, will result in a high rate of growth.

Senate Approves Probe Of Wood Pulp Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House a resolution by Senator William Borah (R) of Idaho authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to the Senate data concerning wood pulp and pulpwood.

The resolution requires the commission to report not later than April 15, 1940, figures showing the volume of importations compared with domestic production and the conditions, causes and effects relating to foreign competition.

Netherlands Trade Relatively Stable; Exports' Excess Lower

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands East Indies is a country where trade possibilities are almost wholly governed by external factors.

After a recession in the economic situation of the country at the beginning of 1938 owing to the declining yield of the export products, about the middle of 1938 a period of relative stability on a somewhat recovered level began. Improvement in conditions in the United States, which started about that time, immediately influenced the position of the material-producing countries. In view of the fact that the United States is one of the chief fields for the sale of products from Netherlands Indies, an alteration in trade conditions there is of great importance to Netherlands colonies.

Exports Excess Drops

During the period of depression before the rapid price rise in 1936-37, the Netherlands Indies had adjusted its economic life to the then existing level without resort to artificial means. The cost level of the entire business life was lowered to such a degree that the reaction after a price increase caused no economic difficulties, though it deprived the country of a substantial part of its profits.

For the past year the profit-yield from business in Netherlands Indies was very much lower than in 1937, but it was nevertheless still reasonable. The conclusion seems to be generally justified that Netherlands Indies, in spite of its character as a raw material-producing country, has come through the reaction during 1937-38 without serious disturbances, as compared with other countries in similar circumstances. This is in some degree the result of the diversity of the export products of the country.

The trade balance of the Netherlands Indies, including export duties, gold and silver, for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, shows the following picture. The figures are given in million guilders. One million guilders is about $500,000.

	1936	1937	1938
Imports	387	508	488
Exports	619	1008	710
Export balance	332	499	221
Percentage of imports covered by exports	46.36	50.49	68.87

Biggest Drop in Exports

The decline in foreign trade for 1938 was almost entirely on account of exports, which decreased by 298,000,000 Dutch florins, while imports declined by only 20,000,000 florins. This divergence in the reaction of imports and exports illustrates how in agricultural exporting countries, exports react much more quickly than imports, to changed economic conditions.

The following table shows in million guilders the shiftings in the exports of Netherlands Indies during 1938 (not including export duties, gold and silver):

Country of Destination	1938	1937	1936
Netherlands	126.97	190.92	134.10
Total Europe	207.96	348.50	245.56
United States	95.28	177.83	89.29
Total America	102.26	185.92	99.19
Singapore	72.15	190.59	116.53
Japan	30.29	42.25	20.51
Total Asia	147.81	297.25	191.61
Total Africa	19.94	39.10	37.33
Total Australia	35.67	37.64	36.29
Total general	537.66	950.17	657.39

For 1938 the share of Europe in Netherlands Indies exports increased from 36.36 per cent to 37.35 per cent. The largest increase was shown by Germany (from 2.94 to 3.61 per cent) in view of the larger shipments of copra, rubber and nickel ores to that country.

The exports to the United States were reduced from 18.72 per cent to 13.58 per cent.

Exports to Japan Slump

Though exports to Asia showed a small rise for 1938 the exports to Japan declined from 4.45 per cent to 3.12 per cent of the total exports of Netherlands Indies. The direct exports to Japan for 1938 as a result of the conflict in the Far East decreased by more than 50 per cent. Japan has severely to restrict its imports for the protection of its currency.

The gradual shifting also, of Netherlands Indies' imports is interesting. Imports from Asia were reduced from 40.61 per cent in 1937 to 32.24 per cent for 1938. This shifting was at the expense of Europe, the United States and Japan, the last-named being unable to rank as a serious competitor in view of its serious difficulties in obtaining raw materials.

In view of conditions in Japan the import of Netherlands industrial products in Netherlands Indies showed a substantial increase. The rather poor native population in the Netherlands colonies needs cheap imported products and this makes it imperative for the Netherlands to produce goods at even lower prices for export to its colonies.

Industrialization Plans

There are several plans for industrialization of Netherlands Indies itself. Owing to reduction in exports and decreased income prosperity is declining and unemployment increasing. It was for the solution of the employment problem that industrialists and capitalists have made these plans, but in view of the agricultural character of the country they can only be developed gradually.

Statistics for the first quarter of 1939 and for the months following as far as they are available, however, point to a continuance of stability in economic life. Despite the fact that estimates of value are below those of the corresponding quarter of 1938, only a few show a decline of any importance. Moreover, in most cases, the decline seems to have been arrested, while the price movement of export products in the months since March 1939, for which export figures are not yet available, makes it reasonable to expect a slight improvement.

Barometer Set to "Fair"

The following table shows in million guilders the export value of the chief Netherlands Indies products for the first quarters of 1939, 1938 and 1937:

January-March—	1937	1938	1939
Rubber	68.75	51.97	50.51
Petroleum	35.85	41.99	37.71
Tea	11.42	13.62	14.28
Sugar	11.24	8.47	14.06
Tin	14.57	9.85	6.96
Copra	17.58	12.32	6.39
Fibers	6.52	3.33	4.47
Palm Oil	5.17	4.49	3.19
Coffee	3.84	3.57	2.52
Total exports	225.0	202.5	187.7

The relative stability in the development is partly a direct consequence of a somewhat calmer course of the international trade cycle and fairly firm tone of most of the raw material markets, which gives rise to hopes of more favorable development. This development of the world trade cycle, however, exercises a more important influence on the economic life of Netherlands Indies through the quotas of products subject to international restrictions. These quotas, as a consequence of the development in the raw material markets, undergo but little change.

It can be said therefore, in summing up, that given no grave international crises in the near future, the barometer of Netherlands Indies trade is set fair.

'Baby Bond' Sales Total $84,684,803 In Month of July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials called their "baby bond" issues "grown up" after recapitulating July sales, which totaled $84,684,803.

This figure has been exceeded for a single month only in two Januarys when large investors bought at one time all the $10,000 permitted one person in a year. The June total was $67,173,725, and the July figure last year was $40,866,875.

In the last fiscal year buyers of the small bonds contributed $684,495,389 of the $3,274,000,000 which the Treasury had to borrow. This year, baby bonds are expected to provide at least $800,000,000 of the $3,300,000,000 the Treasury will need—in addition to tax revenues—to pay running expenses.

The bonds are sold in units ranging from $25 to $1,000, in contrast to regular Government securities, which are issued only in multiples of $1,000.

Baby bonds, officially called "United States Savings Bonds," bear no interest but if held to the 10 year maturity date yield the equivalent of 2.9 per cent interest.

In lieu of interest, the Government sells the bonds at 25 per cent discount, so that anyone can buy a $25 bond for $18.75 or a $100 bond for $75. The sales figures given by the Treasury are actual receipts at the discounted price and not the maturity value of the bonds sold.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In his Budget last April, Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, allowed £580,000,000 for defence, together with £50,000,000 for supplementary estimates to be presented during the current financial year. Of the £50,000,000, £20,000,000 was to be provided from revenue, and £30,000,000 from borrowing, while of the £580,000,000, £238,000,000 were to be provided from revenue and £342,000,000 from loans. These figures, in the brief space of three months, have completely lost touch with reality. Briefly summarized, the total arms bill this year will be at least £730,000,000, and the total borrowing now contemplated is little short of £500,000,000. Out of a revised Budget total of £1,400,000,000, defence will this year absorb practically one-half.

That is the scope of the problem—an unfinished problem, because next spring will see the production of further supplementary estimates for the services. Great Britain is this year to spend on defence alone more than the total national expenditure for the year 1934-35, which totalled £709,000,000. The two questions which are exercising the City at present are, first, can it be done? and secondly, how will it be done?

Inflation Looms Up

On the first question, the balance of opinion is that borrowing on this scale has definitely tilted the scales toward inflation. According to some commentators, we are still a considerable way from active inflationary conditions; but the consensus would oppose this view.

Statistics of national savings are not precise, but it is unlikely, even in the present circumstances of high industrial activity, that savings would reach £500,000,000—probably £475,000,000 is a more likely maximum figure. If an alternative approach is made to the question whether borrowing on this scale is inflationary—by examining if there is sufficient slack of unemployed industrial resources—the answer is little more favorable. For the increase in expenditure, described above would, roughly speaking, absorb a further 450,000 people into employment.

With a present total of, say, 600,000 unemployed who could actually be brought into employment, it is probable that the unoccupied resources of industry will be unable to fully accommodate the additional defence demands which are to be made upon them, without some inflationary consequences. Within six months, in all probability, those symptoms will be evident in rising prices and rising industrial costs.

The second main question is the method by which borrowing of the order of £500,000,000 is to be accommodated in the market. Sir John Simon has referred, more or less explicitly, to an increase of £150,000,000 in the Treasury Bill issue, which would leave £350,000,000 to be financed in the longer term market. His figure for bills is distinctly lower than private estimates made some time ago; indeed, a total of £175,000,000 would not be outside the market's absorptive capacity.

As for the longer-term borrowing, a sum of £350,000,000 is clearly too great to be covered in a single issue. Moreover, the small investor must be attracted, through the issue of low denomination certificates.

A series of issues, probably not simultaneous, but for different terms of years, would tap the widest range of choice. And as for the terms on which they can be placed, it is impossible to dogmatize; all that can be said with safety is that the Treasury will have to make the issue prices as attractive to the investor as possible.

There is no indication, as yet, that the Government is disposed to the view that we are now reaching the stage of positive inflation. By properly co-ordinated measures, involving the control of investment, and special taxation of increased profits and incomes (on the lines of the war-time and post-war Excess Profits Duty), it would be possible, as an ideal solution of the defence problem, to avoid the positive consequences of inflationary price movements.

Repercussions Noted

Meanwhile, the repercussions of defense expenditure are visible in recent banking trends and in the course of British trade. The total issue of Treasury Bills at June 30 last was £142,000,000 higher than 12 months earlier. But until the end of June it had been a feature of bank statements that their bill holdings were lower than a year earlier. Comparison between April this year and last, showed a fall in bill holdings of £64,000,000, while in May it was almost £79,000,000.

In June, however, the trent has been sharply reversed, and the short-fall of bills held by the banks was reduced to £41,000,000. Moreover, although deposits have increased from £2,152,000,000 last March to £2,219,000,000 the banks are restoring their working ratios fairly rapidly. They tend to work on a 10 per cent cash ratio—actually, the June ratio is 10.6 per cent—and a 30 per cent quick assets ratio. The latter, which is calculated on cash, call money, and discounts, works out at 28.5 per cent of deposits for June, compared with 25.9 per cent in April.

The importance of the increase in bills coupled with the maintenance of a high cash ratio, lies in the support which the banking system can lend to the gilt-edged market through purchases of securities. So far, the banks have concentrated largely on improving their bill holdings, and in view of their 30 per cent ratio, this policy is wise. Without impairing their cash ratio, below the 10 per cent minimum, however, the banks could increase their bill portfolios or investments by £130,000,000. And with an active policy of credit expansion on the part of the Bank of England, their capacity to absorb new loans would be further enhanced.

Can Raise Amount

Granted an easy credit policy, and tactful handling by the authorities, there is no technical reason why the total sum required for defense purposes this year should not be raised—doubtless with some scaling up of interest rates, but without fundamental market difficulities.

The repercussions of defense borrowing over the whole economic life of Great Britain has been the burden of these comments for weeks past.

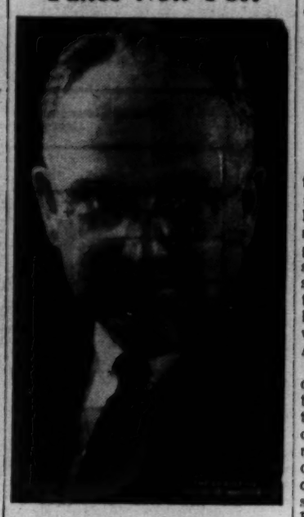
They are now becoming apparent in the trend of trade. Imports are rising fast; in June they were £5,634,000 higher than in June 1938, and the rises were largely concentrated in iron and steel, machinery, petrol, and timber.

Exports were also significantly higher, at £39,895,256 in June, compared with £36,893,525 for June 1938. Including re-exports, the adverse trade balance for the first six months of 1939 is £183,466,270.

This is nearly 10 per cent lower than the deficit for the first six months of 1938, but the adverse margin is now widening. But for the low prices of staple commodities—wheat is an outstanding example—the impact of defense would be even more marked in the figures.

At this moment, indeed, Great Britain has to thank the United States for its laggard recovery; for if defense expenditure on its present scale had coincided with an industrial boom in America, the cost of British preparedness would have been enormuosly enhanced.

Takes New Post



Henry W. Burritt

To assume the presidency and general managership of the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company. Mr. Burritt has been Vice-President in Charge of Sales of the Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

Argentine Crops Outlook Is Good; Beef Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although the agricultural character of Argentine economy demands a constant struggle against international market barriers, present times are distinguished for the optimism evinced by leaders and citizens. Farmers and politicians are both rubbing their hands at the prospect of better times. Financiers are not so enthusiastic, but they are more hopeful than a year ago.

The farmers are happy because the weather has been favorable to the crops. The last, a poor harvest, is a mere memory, though foreign trade, and especially import revenue, still reflect events of the previous year. Today, more attention is being paid to pastoral products, the sustained demand for which has more than local importance. Many Argentines believe their future prosperity will depend more on pastoral than agricultural products.

Cereals Doing Well

As it is, practically all cereals are doing well, and Argentine beef and canned meats have been well advertised, thanks to the recent controversy in Washington. American defense services may not get Argentine meat, but industrialists here trace more foreign interest and sales in their canned products to the good and authoritative words said in their favor farther North.

Political optimism has been generated by the tactful diplomacy of President Roberto M. Ortiz, who appears to be working for Government reconciliation with opposition Radicals.

A long-range view of Argentina's economic future was expressed by Finance Minister Pedro Groppo in his annual report. He carries his compatriots beyond the ephemeral difficulties of budgets and exchange. Yet he believes that the country is fast approaching a vital period in its economic development.

Domestic Development

There will be no early return to that international economy which previously existed and which suited agrarian countries, in his opinion, but he recalls that, even before the advent of the great crisis, Argentine exports had reached a stationary level in physical volume. Therefore, while the urge to new foreign markets must continue, he suggests that Argentina may have to embark on a tremendous plan of domestic development.

"Argentina has enormous resources," he points out, "and it can count on these for continued expansion. The living standards of its working classes can be raised by intensive employment of domestic forces. This, however, should not be accepted by an exclusive means to an end. First of all, we must continue efforts to open up new overseas markets and consolidate trading relations with the principal consumers of our products."

Employee Pay for Outside Study Hours Not Required

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department has ruled that employers are not required, under the wage-hour law, to compensate employees for time spent on study outside working hours even when the employer pays the tuition for the courses.

George A. McNulty, general counsel of the wage-hour division, issued the ruling to clarify a recent bulletin which said that time spent by employees at meetings or lectures should be considered working time, subject to compensation, if attendance was not voluntary or if the meeting or lecture was directly "related to the employee's work."

Mr. McNulty said "no hard and fast rule will provide the solution in every case."

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 227 during the week ended July 27 from 200 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 229.

Japanese Seek To Buy Up U. S. Mines in Orient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A proposal by the Japan Mining Company, Ltd. (The Nihon Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha), a subsidiary of the immense aikawa interests in Nippon, has been placed before the shareholders of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company to buy the properties of the latter in Korea at a price of $8,174,500 and will come up for action here on Aug. 29, it was announced.

If approved, the sale will become effective on Aug. 31, when the Japanese will hand over to the Oriental Consolidated the sum of $2,270,000 as the first installment, consisting of $756,700 in cash, $756,700 in 30-day sight draft under a letter of credit issued by the Yokohoma Specie Bank and a 60-day sight draft for $756,600 under the same letter of credit. The balance would be paid on or before Aug. 31, 1943, deferred payments bearing 4 per cent interest, guaranteed by the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The properties of the Oriental consolidated company are the oldest in the Far East and are situated in western Korea near the Manchurian frontier. The company dates from 1897, when it was organized as The West Virginia Corporation, and is now operating 10 mines. Its first charter was obtained from the old Emperor of Korea and was for a term of 40 years. This grant expired last spring, but was renewed by the Japanese Government. The purchase price offered by the Japan Mining Company does not include approximately 4,000,000 yen it has on deposit in Japan. These funds would be withdrawable from the Japanese banks on or before Oct. 30, 1940.

Higher Broadcasting Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia Broadcasting System declared a dividend of 45 cents a share each on class "A" and class "B" stock of $2.50 par value, payable September 8 to holders of record Aug. 25. Payments of 35 cents a share each were made at the end of the second quarter and 25 cents each in the first quarter this year.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Medford Saving Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Second Quarter Business Outlook Held Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All leading seasonally-adjusted business indexes are pointing upward, says Standard Statistics in a current survey.

Despite the threat of recurring crises abroad, continues the report, despite the failure of corporate earnings to rise as rapidly as industrial activity, and despite the small grist of constructive legislation which will have been ground out of the Washington mill by adjournment, prospects for the second half of 1939 are generally encouraging.

There are still plenty of uncertainties in the outlook. Some of them will not be cleared up until the elections in 1940. Resolution of others depends on a definite move by the Axis powers or the opposing alliance, which may come this summer, or next year, or still later. But at present, the factors which are subject to prediction point in the direction of at least moderate further improvement in business.

Outlook Encouraging

Leaving aside longer range considerations, the immediate outlook for business is encouraging. Industrial production activity in the first half of this year was about 25 per cent higher than a year earlier, although still 16 per cent or 17 per cent below the level of the first half of 1937. Present indications are that, seasonal factors considered, business activity will average at least as high in the second half as in the first if serious labor troubles are avoided. Because of the recovery trend a year ago, the gain over 1938, on this basis, would be smaller than in the first half, but the rate of activity would be back close to the average rate of the final half of 1937.

A feature of this year's business has been the marked stability of industrial activity. As compared with a 36-point range for the Standard Statistics Company industrial production index in 1937 and a 22-point range in 1938, the extreme between the monthly high and low this year promises to be around 10 points, barring a spectacular upward move in the fourth quarter, not now foreseen.

The low for the year was reached in May, when the influence of the coal strike and the low level of steel buying which preceded the price-cutting orgy in that industry combined with war uncertainties and other factors to depress the Standard Statistics index to around 82 per cent of the 1926 average.

Recovery Moderate

The recovery from the low has thus far been relatively moderate, but the uptrend is clearly defined; and the earlier-than-seasonal introduction of new automobile models, combined with the well-sustained level of building activity in prospect, should bring the index to levels substantially above the low by the end of the current quarter.

There are, of course, a few ifs in the picture, particularly the possible delay in introduction of 1940 automobiles resulting from the present tool-and-die plant strikes and the ever-recurring crises in the European situation.

On the other hand, recent business trends lend encouragement for the future. Auto assembly schedules this month, while tapering in preparation for new models introduction, are currently set at higher levels than a year ago, and the favorable trend of retail auto sales is justifying an optimistic appraisal of later prospects. Steel activity snapped back rapidly after the holiday letdown, and demand prospects suggest further recovery.

U. S. Gold Imports Show a Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped in the week ended July 28 to $41,340,323, or about half the amount of the preceding week.

Official figures listed shipments which included $27,574,879 from England, $4,175,771 from Canada, $2,112,300 from Colombia and $5,469,496 from Japan.

Silver imports, amounting to $1,192,850, were at about the same low weekly level prevailing since the Treasury cut its buying price for foreign silver from 43 to 35 cents an ounce. Shipments included $180,872 from Canada, $204,194 from Japan and $396,528 from Mexico.

Export totals for the week were $3,452 for gold and $407,580 for silver.

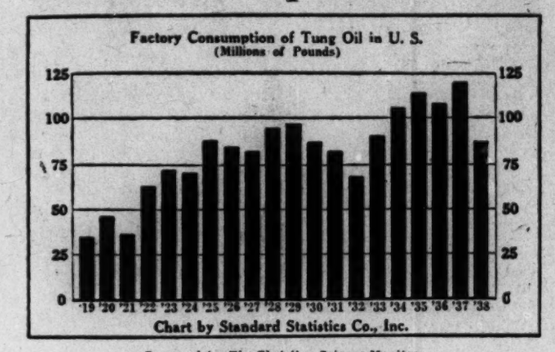
Business Personals

Harry S. Helm was elected chairman of the board of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, of Minneapolis, Charles G. Ireys was named President, and Leslie F. Miller, Treasurer, in promotions voted by directors. Mr. Helm has been President since 1922.

Penn Harvey has been admitted as a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of W. E. Burnet & Co. Mr. Harvey was identified some years ago with the old Chase-Harris Forbes Corp. then investment affiliate of the Chase National Bank, in charge of all offices in the south and southeast.

Joseph F. Muffley, who recently resigned as Director and General Sales Manager of the Endicott Johnson Corporation, Endicott, N. Y. has been elected President and General Manager of the Arco Sport Choe Corp., which, with its affiliated companies, is located at Marathon, N. Y., and Endicott, N. Y.

Factory Consumption of Tung Oil in U. S. Triples in 20 Years



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Factory consumption of tung oil in the United States has tripled since the World War, and domestic production, although still only a small percentage of the import total, is growing rapidly. Hostilities in China, which have made supplies uncertain as to quantity and price, have recently emphasized the importance of developing the domestic industry.

Bat'a Shoe Firm in U. S. for 'At Least 100 Years; After That We'll See,' Says Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELCAMP, Md.—"We expect to be here for some time. We'll say, for a beginning, 100 years. After that, we'll say how much longer we'll stay."

The speaker was Jan Bat'a, a huge blond man, head of the Czecho-Slovakian shoe concern. He sat on a bench under a tree at the plant of the Bat'a Shoe Company here, and, having finished speaking, turned and grinned in friendly fashion at the man who sat opposite him. He made no extravagant promises with regard to what his company would do in the future.

He did, however, make it clear that he had a philosophy of work under pleasant conditions and pleasant surroundings, and he knows something about that subject, having himself worked as a hand in an American shoe factory years ago.

"This plant here will be the only factory of the company in the United States," he said. "A plant is being established in Canada. That will be Thomas Bat'a's plant."

Thomas is his nephew, son of Thomas Bat'a, founder of the Bat'a interests and half-brother of Jan Bat'a.

"We should be producing shoes this fall," said the head of the concern, who came here from New York, having recently arrived in the United States from Europe.

Workers in the plant are to be Americans. It is expected that 2,000 will be employed there by 1940 and 4,000 by 1941, with developments to require 10,000 workers after that. Arrangements have been made with the State Department to permit 100 workmen to come to America for a brief period to train the American workers.

"We shall expect to export 35 per cent of our product," Mr. Bat'a continued. "Have you ever thought what it would mean to the country if 35 per cent of all products of all such enterprises were exported? It would put an end to industrial stagnation."

The community is to be modeled on the plant at Zlin, in what was Czecho-Slovakia, where 25,000 men and women live and work together.

Six Months' Shoe Output Well Above Like 1938 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shoe production in June amounted to approximately 29,000,000 pairs, an increase of 7.9 per cent compared with 26,877,000 pairs produced in June of last year, according to an estimate made by the Tanners Council of America. The June total was seasonally below that of May when 32,100,000 pairs were produced but indications are, the council stated, that July output will be near the May level, approximately 32,000,000 pairs.

Total production for the first half year, based on government figures for the first five months and the Tanners Council estimate for June, was 205,082,000 pairs. This compares with 184,418,000 pairs in the first half of 1938 and 233,005,000 pairs in the corresponding period of 1937.

While production in the first half of this year was below that of the corresponding 1937 period, it was approximately half of the total output for 1937 which set the record of 412,000,000 pairs. In 1937, heavy output in the first half, caused by unusually large advance buying spurred by fears of price advances, led to severe deflation in the last half. This year, however, production, and presumably sales, are being more evenly distributed through the year, suggesting the possibility of a 1939 output equalling that of 1937 with a better profit outlook.

This indication supports recent market reports to the effect that, because of less enthusiastic forward buying but moderately good retail sales, orders to producers have been coming in steadily month after month. Some market observers believe that the industry's best interests are served by an even distribution of orders from month to month, since heavy inventories in retail hands are thereby avoided and there is no resulting deflation of prices. To equal the record 1937 production without a break in prices would mean good earnings for the industry, it was said.

Many factories that had closed for inventory around the first of July resumed on heavier schedules than they had used in June, it was reported.

Machine Tool Makers Increase Sales in 1939

Calling attention to the marked gains during 1939 in orders received by machine tool manufacturers, the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has just published a folder on "The Machine Tool Industry" which includes selected statistics on nine concerns prominent in this field. These include: Bullard Co., Ex-Cell-O Corp., National Acme Co., L. S. Starrett Co., Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Sundstrand Machine Tool Co., and Van Norman Machine Tool Co.

Among the reasons for increased activity in the machine tool industry, the firm mentions the increase of armaments undertaken by the United States Government for national defense, including the placing of experimental orders with industrial concerns to encourage tooling up and training of personnel for possible war-time needs. The increase of armaments abroad has also been a factor in increasing export demand for machine tools.

Changes in automoblie design in connection with the models for 1940 are mentioned as an important source of additional business as it is pointed out that the automobile business in 1936 was estimated to have taken over 23 per cent of machine tool output in that year.

"The machine tool industry has been favored with a secular growth of greater than normal proportions," the study states.

C. I. T. Six Months' Net Slightly Off

NEW YORK (AP) — Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, a finance company, reported net earnings for the six months ended June 30 of $7,460,677, compared with $7,866,166 in the first half of 1938. Earnings in the 1939 period were equal after preferred dividends to $2.06 a share on 3,529,925 outstanding common shares, compared with $2.31 on 3,314,554 shares in 1938.

Volume of new business was 33 per cent higher than in the comparable period last year.

A report to stockholders pointed out that 70 per cent of the increased volume during the first six months was registered in the second quarter.

New Bolivian Trade Pact With Germany

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian Government announced it had reached a trade agreement with Germany.

Under the pact the newly nationalized Central Bank of Bolivia will be sole export agent for Bolivian products to Germany. The bank will receive askimarks—special trade currency—in exchange and will allot them to importers of German goods.

R. Becker, representative of the German Foreign Ministry, and H. Koppelmann, representative of the German Ministry of Economy who negotiated the agreement, left for Lima to discuss a possible trade pact with Peru.

Pacific Lighting Earnings Fall Below a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Consolidated net earnings of Pacific Lighting Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, were equivalent to $4.46 a share on the outstanding common stock, compared with $3.69 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, and $4.79 a share for the year ended March 31, 1939.

Gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, total $46,680,789, compared with $45,165,797 for the period ended June 30 of last year, an increase of $1,514,992.

Operating expenses total $21,544,454, a decrease of $369,054, while taxes, amounting to $7,570,378, increased $413,209, in comparison with the 12 months ended June 30, 1938.

There were 882,088 active gas meters in service on the company's system on June 30, 1939, an increase of 32,033 over June 30, 1938.

Steer Market Is Uneven, Hogs Off, Lambs Are Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Light steers and yearlings sold actively at fully steady prices while the trend on steers otherwise was slightly lower. Predominance of medium weight and heavy steers in connection with hot weather, sluggish and unevenly lower dressed beef markets set the stage for a 15-25c decline on the rank and file of fed steers. Hogs sold unevenly lower, with lights off most and weighty butchers at a negligible downturn, while fat lambs finished steady to 25c lower. Top steers made $10.80, hogs $6.85, and lambs $9.

Demand for little cattle was unabated throughout the period and the trade in this section of the market fas as brisk as movement was slow in the heavier field. This was indicated by the fact that 924 lb. yearlings topped that division at $10.25, while only a few loads of strictly prime weighty steers sold for more money. Top of $10.80 went to highly finished heavy steers from a well known Nebraska feedlot, and there was a raft of well finished medium weight and heavy bullocks at $9-$9.85, with the usual showing of heavy steers, somewhat lacking quality and finish, at $8.25-$8.75.

Demand for hogs lacked urgency on local and outside account. Price trend was therefore against the selling side in spite of slight supply abridgment. Weights from 160-240 lbs. lost 25-35c and 240-300 lbs. at a 10-20c decline. Heavier butchers and light packing sows finished steady to 10c lower than late last week. Top hogs sold Monday at $6.85, against $7 last Friday, and closed at $6.75 down. Heavy butchers and packing sows had broader outlet than light hogs, thereby narrowing the price spread in a small way. Trading was only moderately active at Interior Iowa and Minnesota Concentration points and final sales indicated a 5-20c decline for the week.

Washington, Idaho and Utah supplied most of the week's lamb receipts and the market worked slightly lower during the four days, closing steady to 25c under last week's final levels. Most western lambs sold at $8.60-$8.90, with a top of $9, and the native quota bulked at $8.50-$8.90. Feeders sold largely at $7.65-$8.25, yearlings $6.75-$7.85.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cen Ill P S $6 pf	$1	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 19
Cen Ill P S 6% pf	$1	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 19
Thermoid pf	75c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Final				
Burma Corp	5 annas	..		.....
Distillers, Co	A D			
R	49 9-10c	.. Aug.	8	July 7
Stock				
Dist Natl Bk (Chic Ill	"2%"	..		.....
Irregular				
Monarch Mch Tool	30c	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 1
Nat Elec Weld	3c	.. Aug.	1	July 26
Reduced				
Allied Finance	1½c	.. Aug.	1	July 15
Increased				
Columbia Broadcasting System A & B	45c	.. Sep.	8	Aug. 25
Resumed				
Comp Indus Gases	25c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Conti Cushion Spg	4c	.. Aug.	15	July 31
Special				
Garner Royal	12½c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 8
Liquidating				
Tenn El Pw 7.2% pf		.. Aug.	11	.....
Do 7% pf		.. Aug.	11	.....
Do 6% pf		.. Aug.	11	.....
Do 5% pf		.. Aug.	11	.....
Regular				
Atlas Powder	50c	.. Sep.	11	Aug. 31
Birmingham Water W Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Boott Mills	$1	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Bristol Myers	60c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Butler Water 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
City of New Castle Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Comwith Utilities Corp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Do 6½% pf C	$1.62½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Diem & Wing Paper Co 5%	$1.25	Q Aug.	15	July 31
E St Louis & Interurb Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Federal Lt&T pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
First Nat Bk (Paterson, N. J.)	$2.00	S Aug.	1	July 17
Fishman (M. H.) Co., Inc	15c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Fort Wayne & Jackson RR Co 5½% pf	$2.75	S Sep.	1	Aug. 19
Golden Cycle	$1.00	Q Sep.	11	Aug. 31
Greening (B) Wire Co Ltd	15c	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Griggs Cooper & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Homestake M	37½c	M Aug.	25	Aug. 19
Huntington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Ironwood & Bess Ry & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Keystone Cus F B3	72c	.. Aug.	15	July 31
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Little Long Lac	10c	.. Aug.	26	Aug. 16
Metal Textile Corp pfc pf	$1¼c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co	$2.50	Q Aug.	1	July 31
Moore Drop F A	$1.50	.. Aug.	1	July 20
Moran Towing Corp 7% cum ptc pf	35c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Muncie Water Wks Co 8% pf	$2	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Nashua G&C Pap	50c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 8
Ohio Public Service Co 7% pf	58¼c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Ohio PS 5% pf	41 2-3c	M Sep.		Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Penn State Water Corp 8% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Pepperell Mfg	$2	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 7
Royalty Income Shar Series A	36-100c	.. Aug.	25	July 31
St Joseph Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Sav El & Pow 8% A pf	$2.00	Q Oct	2	Sep. 15
Do 7½% B pf	$1.87½	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Do 7% C pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Secord (L) Cdy Sh 30c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21	
Smith-Alsop Paint & Varn Co 7% pf	$1¾c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Southeastern Greyhound Lines	50c	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Stand Oil (Cal)	25c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 15
Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd	5c	Q Sep.	30	Aug. 19
Do	5c	Q Sep.	30	.....
Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg Corp	5c	.. Aug.	10	July 29
Tere Haute Wat Wks Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
U S Nat Bk (Portland, Ore.)	35c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Do	35c	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 23
Williamsport Water Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21

*Payable in common stock.
†First and final liquidating payment of $100.62 per share to be made on or before Aug. 11, 1939.
‡First and final liquidating payment of $100.80 per share to be made on or before Aug. 11, 1939.
§First and final liquidating payment of $100.69 per share to be made on or before Aug. 11, 1939.
‖First and final liquidating payment of $100.87 per share to be made on or before Aug. 11, 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 2½s '53-49	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3s '55-51	111.31	111.31	111.31
3 2½s '54-51	108.23	108.23	102.23
1 2½s '60-55	109.15	109.15	109.15
13 2½s '65-60	107.17	107.17	107.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	42½	42½	42½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Am & For P 5s '50 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
110 Am T&T 5½s '43	110 17-32	110½	110½
8 Am T&T 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Anacona Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
5 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
1 Arm Superpow	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300 Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	2¾
300 Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Beech Aire	5¾	5¼	5¼
100 Brewst Aero (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Brown-P Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 BufN&EP pf (1.60)	22¾	22¾	22¾
200 Cities Service	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Cit Ser P&L $7 pf	79½	79½	79½
100 Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Colo Fuel¼I war	5	5	5
300 Colum O&G	3	3	3
1100 Comlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Comlth P&LL 1pf	38	38	38
700 Cons Copper m (.15g)	6¾	6¼	6¼
200 Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
700 Cons Stl Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
600 Copper Range	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Copperweld Stl	14	14	14
100 Decca Records (.30g)	7	7	7
100 Druo-Test (.40¢f)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Eagle Pich Ld	10	10	10
100 East G&F $6pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100 Easy Wash MB	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
3900 El Bond & Sh	10¾	9¾	10¼
100 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69¼	69¼	69¼
100 El B&S $5 pf (5)	61½	61½	61½
50 El P&L 2pf A	23¾	23¾	23¾
200 Fairchild Av (.30g)	11½	11¼	11¼
200 Fisk Rub	10¼	10	10¼
400 Gen Share	1⅞	1¾	1¾
70 Gen Share pf (6h)	81	80½	81
70 Gen T&R pf A (6)	102½	102½	102½
100 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	97¼	97¼	97¼
100 Glen Alden Coal	4	4	4
100 Harvard Brew	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Hormel & Co (1½)	26	25	26
100 Humble Oil (1½)	57	57	57
500 Inters Home Ex (½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Kennedy's (½g)	5½	5½	5½
100 Kingston Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Koppers Co pf (2½k)	60	60	60
400 Lehigh C&N	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Long Is Ltg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Lucky Tiger	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Lucky Tiger (.02g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Majestic Rad & T	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Master Elec (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100 Mid West Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Midland Stl (1g)	17	17	17
30 Montg Ward A (7)	166½	166½	166½
500 Nat Auto Fib	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25 NEngPA6%pf(3½k)	77	77	77
100 N J Zinc (1½g)	55	55	55
200 NewmontMin (1g)	72	72	72
1000 Niag Hud Pow	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 NorInPS6%pf(3k)	100	100	100
10 Nor IPS7%pf(3½k)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100 Nor Sta Pw A	12	12	12
20 Ohio Pow pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
100 Okla Nat Gas (½g)	17	17	17
100 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	45	45	45
200 PrfterbgR&R(½g)	11	11	11
500 Pennroad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	106¼	106¼	106¼
50 PaWat&Pow (3½g)	78½	78½	78½
100 Phoenix Sec	8¾	7¾	8¼
100 Phoen Sec pf	33	33	33
25 Pug St P & L $5 pf	69½	69½	69½
150 Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	25¼	24¼	25¼
100 Segal Lock & H	⅝	⅝	⅝
600 Shattuck-Denn (½g)	6	6	6
100 Silex (1a)	13½	13½	13½
100 Soss Mfg (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50 Spalding 1 pf new	17½	17½	17½
100 St Oil Neb	16	16	16
100 St Oil Ohio (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
25 Stetson (JB)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1	1	1
200 Unit Gas	3	3	3
300 Unit Gas pf (5¾k)	91	91	91
300 Unit Lt&Pow A	2	1⅞	2
200 Unit Lt&Pow B	1½	1¾	1½
500 Unit Lt & P pf	32⅞	32	32⅞
100 Unit Shipyds B	1¾	1¾	1¾
75 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	85½	84⅞	85½
100 Unit Stra new	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Wichita R Oil	5½	5½	5½
100 Williams (RC)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300 Yukon Pac M	1	1	1

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	-.27	-.12	-.19
Today's close*	142.00	29.09	26.89
Previous close	141.73	28.97	26.80
1939 high	154.85	34.33	28.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	27½	27½	27⅝
400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	39	39	39
100	Am G&E pf (6)	113½	113½	113½
100	Am Gen	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Am Meter (2g)	30	30	30
500	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	2¾
300	Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Beech Aire	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Brewst Aero (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Brown-P Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Anacona Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
5	Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
1	Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Am T&T 5½s '43	110	110½	110½
8	Am T&T 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2	Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Anacona Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
5	Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
1	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	2¾
300	Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Beech Aire	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Brewst Aero (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Brown-P Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Am T&T 5½s '43	110	17-32	110½
8	Am T&T 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2	Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Anacona Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
5	Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
1	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	2¾
300	Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Beech Aire	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Brewst Aero (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Brown-P Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Cit Ser P&L $7 pf	79½	79½	79½
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Colo Fuel¼I war	5	5	5
300	Colum O&G	3	3	3
1100	Comlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Comlth P&LL 1pf	38	38	38
700	Cons Copper m (.15g)	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
700	Cons Stl Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Copper Range	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Copperweld Stl	14	14	14
100	Decca Records (.30g)	7	7	7
100	Druo-Test (.40¢f)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Eagle Pich Ld	10	10	10
100	East G&F $6pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Easy Wash MB	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
3900	El Bond & Sh	10¾	9¾	10¼
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	El B&S $5 pf (5)	61½	61½	61½
50	El P&L 2pf A	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Fairchild Av (.30g)	11½	11¼	11¼
200	Fisk Rub	10¼	10	10¼
400	Gen Share	1⅞	1¾	1¾
70	Gen Share pf (6h)	81	80½	81
70	Gen T&R pf A (6)	102½	102½	102½
100	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	Glen Alden Coal	4	4	4
100	Harvard Brew	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hormel & Co (1½)	26	25	26
100	Humble Oil (1½)	57	57	57
500	Inters Home Ex (½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Kennedy's (½g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Kingston Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Koppers Co pf (2½k)	60	60	60
400	Lehigh C&N	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Long Is Ltg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Lucky Tiger	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Lucky Tiger (.02g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Majestic Rad & T	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Master Elec (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Mid West Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Midland Stl (1g)	17	17	17
30	Montg Ward A (7)	166½	166½	166½
500	Nat Auto Fib	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	NEngPA6%pf(3½k)	77	77	77
100	N J Zinc (1½g)	55	55	55
200	NewmontMin (1g)	72	72	72
1000	Niag Hud Pow	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
20	NorInPS6%pf(3k)	100	100	100
10	Nor IPS7%pf(3½k)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	Nor Sta Pw A	12	12	12
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Okla Nat Gas (½g)	17	17	17
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	45	45	45
200	PrfterbgR&R(½g)	11	11	11
500	Pennroad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	106¼	106¼	106¼
50	PaWat&Pow (3½g)	78½	78½	78½
100	Phoenix Sec	8¾	7¾	8¼
100	Phoen Sec pf	33	33	33
25	Pug St P & L $5 pf	69½	69½	69½
150	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	25¼	24¼	25¼
100	Segal Lock & H	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Shattuck-Denn (½g)	6	6	6
100	Silex (1a)	13½	13½	13½
100	Soss Mfg (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Spalding 1 pf new	17½	17½	17½
100	St Oil Neb	16	16	16
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
25

U.S. Court Holds Labor Board Need Not Show Record

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Deliberations of the National Labor Relations Board are regarded by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals as immune from public scrutiny.

The Court ruled yesterday the Board should have the same protection, under common law, as a jury.

It refused the Botany Worsted Mills, of Passaic, N. J., permission to question the Board as to how it arrived at its findings in a labor dispute involving the company.

The company is opposing the Board's request that the Court enforce a NLRB order that the Company reinstate a dismissed employee.

The Court based its opinion on an English law of 1757 which ruled against demands of the British public for an inquiry into a naval court-martial sentencing an admiral to death.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Sunny Hours Diary," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 13 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest folis, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-63, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards: new box assortments; religious, humorous, etchings, gift wraps, name imprints; liberal profits; approval samples. C. N. ARNO Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

STAR PHOTO FINISHERS

Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c. Reprints up to 122, 4c. Best of work, prompt service. Box 266, Pasadena, Calif.

PHOTOGRAPHY

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 high gloss enamel prints 25c. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE La Crosse Wisconsin

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments, near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON. The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-71 Sanford Ave.—Beautifully furnished single, double or suites; private home 4 doors from Church; 5 min. Fair; free parking. Miller Fl. 9-9833.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave.—2 large doubles; 1 single; twin beds; large bath; quiet, refined home; garage; $1.50 each; near Fair, Le Moyne. Ind. 3-3355.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE MAN, single, field representative with one company for ten years is seeking a connection where mutual benefit may be derived; possibility for advancement in executive branch. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

MANUFACTURER seeks agents in foreign nations for new air-conditioning furnaces for homes. Write Box P-7, Suite 2900, 333 N Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—First floor, 6-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, porch, half block from Hopkins University campus; sub-let for 3 weeks with option of annual lease Oct. 1st. 3 East 33rd St., phone Uni. 9164.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin: 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 5 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175 a month. All apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294

CHESTNUT HILL SECTION—DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, ATTRACTIVE Surroundings, designed for discriminating people; four outside rooms, woodburning fireplaces, reduced rentals; restricted clientele. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate, 1012 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6410.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—7 rooms and sun parlor, completely redecorated, 1st floor, 2 family house; heat and hot water supplied; garage. 156 Halstead St., Or. 3-6852.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

43 BRATTLE STREET

A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, FENWAY—Share attractive apt. or rent room. Kenmore 3030 evenings. Apt. 72, Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Bos.

BOSTON—Lady would like to share her 4-rm. apt.; screened porch; handy to everything. Com. 3760. 22 Medfield St.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes to share two-room apt.; facing Fenway; would need to furnish own room. Christian Scientist preferred; short walk Mother Church. Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA.—Five room apt. 2nd floor; 2 exposures; shady lawn; homelike surroundings. $45.00. 3932 Peachtree, Cherokee 2982.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG business couple desires, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms, garage; September 1st in or near N. Y. C. Write Box L-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Outstanding Used Car Values

'38 Ford DL Coupe, radio	$545
'38 Ford DL Station Wagon	$695
'36 Ford Touring Tudor	$295

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hubbard 7100

BEDDING

MARKS—Bedding specialists; hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th) N. Y. C. TRafalgar 7-8195.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ROBIN'S NEST—Summer home, girls; loving care, constructive play; beach, woods; tutoring if desired. JESSIE DAIR CAPP, Valley Road, Westport, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide verandas, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 50 miles from Boston in the Uncanoonuc Mt. region; 44th season; $14.00 to $16.00 weekly; $2.50 to $3.00 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 96; Miss Anne Merrill.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WEDHAM, MASS.—For rent or sale; 6-room house, oil heat, 2-car garage; available Sept. 1; sale, reasonable terms. Tel. Ded. 1457.

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammels Garage, 1039 Main St. Tel. 83
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

TOURISTS ATTENTION

Established 1910; garage your car with us; storage. Guaranteed repairs, simonizing, washing; Sonoco gasoline; free deliveries to and from your hotel or room; excellent rooming facilities in this fine neighborhood. See us for information, maps, etc. MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO., 338 Newbury Street, Boston. Tel. COM. 2133.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Photographer, good all around man, printer, operator, retoucher. Write M-13 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 606 West 113th Street (Apt. 41)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care. MRS. HILL. UN. 4-1016.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SEASHORE HOME and income investment; completely furnished; 10 rooms, arranged 3 small housekeeping apartments; hot water heat; convenient beach, auditorium, Asbury Park shopping center. 97 Asbury Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $5 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 3122

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

ROOMS in refined home for rest and study or vacation, summer or permanent. 136 Garfield Ave., Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation, excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Guest house on ocean front, near good restaurants. 225 Humphrey St., Breakers 6271. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL.

THAYERCROFT HALL, Sea Gate, L. I.—Beautiful rooms, ocean front; private boat to Battery 40 min.; private beach; refined surroundings; board optional. ESplanade 2-9344. Thayer.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free insnection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office: 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE
FOR LARGE FAMILIES

BARGAIN if you want a LARGE house. Expensively built residence in NEWTON may be bought for little more than land value. Structurally sound and custom built. Requires painting and modernizing but will justify it. 17,000 sq. ft. Near schools, rail and bus lines. WILLIAM A. JONES, Owner, 14 Somerset St., Boston, LAF. 4500.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5257

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

THE REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS has an exceptional opportunity for 2 men or women to present their Monitor advertised products in Boston and vicinity. Advanced commission plus bonus. Write or apply MR. N. P. BENSON, 454 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

ROOFERS

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS, INC., 9 Silver St., South Boston. Roofing and sheet metal work; repairs of all. South Boston 0042.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive large front room with bath, newly decorated; desirable single rooms, spacious piazza, garage; excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St.; tel. LON. 9034.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2020 28th St., N. W.—Large room in new home, private bath or room with sleeping porch; ideal for two. Emerson 5022.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"BEAUTY VIEW"—Bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests. MRS. F. R. GOODMAN Route 6, 2 miles south of Honesdale, Pa. R. F. D. 4. Phone 696-J-1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Superior accommodations, private or semi-private baths, showers; parking; tray breakfast optional; 10 minutes to The Mother Church; transients accommodated. HALL, 261 Beacon St.

BOSTON, MASS., 88 Gainsboro Street—Cool, quiet rooms, near The Mother Church; free parking; reasonable. MISS COTTLE. Com. 4263.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; transient or permanent. Com. 9409. M. Prakes.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; parking; transient or permanent. MRS. DYKEMAN. COM. 6094.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 94 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large front room; quiet, housekeeping optional; Kenmore bus; parking; convenient to The Mother Church; visitors. Lon. 5018.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beacon Street carline; attractive, attractive room in private home; reasonable. Longwood 5902.

N. Y. C., 425 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET 2 beautifully furnished rooms; exclusive section; monthly. BORB, Apt. 706, Wentworth Hotel, or phone Bryant 9-8310.

N. Y. C., 314 West 100th—Cheerful, single; private bath, cross ventilation, private family, elevator; $6. RICH, ACademy 4-0608.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; attractive rooms and unit apartments; cool and quiet; bathing sun deck MIR-A-MAR, 9th & 4th St.

PHILADELPHIA, 4713 Hazel Ave.—Large front room bachelor apartment, shower, modern refined surroundings; also single room. Baring 4194.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARPENTER or cabinetmaker; 22 years experience; 11 years with one company, including 7 years mill foremen; carpenter foreman CCC camp, 3 years; Government rating 99. A-1 record; reference; 42 years old; veteran. J. W. RALTOZER, Dinemans Ferry, Pa.

GUARD, Watchman or Office Building Work desired by reliable, competent German-American ERNEST NUSSBAUM, 82 W. 103rd, N.Y.C.

I WANT A JOB

CREDIT MAN; bookkeeper; stenographer; typist; experienced buyer; can manage small store; excellent assistant busy executive; age 36, married; try me one month on your terms. Fair enough? Go anywhere. BEN FEWKES, 567 Marlboro Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN attending night school desires any kind of day work. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired, companion, housekeeper, 1 person; day work preferred; help in tea-room. Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER or housemother; anywhere. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG girl seeks position as stenographer-bookkeeper; exp. PHYLLAS WHITT, 184 McEwan Ave., tel. 3-6531, Windsor, Ontario

SUMMER BOARD

ANTHON FARM, Center Harbor, N. H.; tel. 28.—Catering to the public since 1827; transient and permanent guests; food to satisfy the most exacting.

VACATION at quiet place, pure spring water and good bathing nearby; limnerizing motor-ears and other modern improvements. Reasonable rates. MABELLE BARTLETT, North Chichester, N. H.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARSTON'S MILLS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Double, single rooms, with or without private bath; private dock; 3 miles to church. Box 103.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

POSITION desired as teacher or tutor of stenography, typewriting, and French; excellent qualifications; references and recommendations furnished. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGERS WANTED for choral society's twenty concerts and radio next season. Apply ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, Co. 5-9739.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy
Since 1912

AVENUE G SOUTH

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD,
Distributors
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex. 5840

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Bibb and Madison at Court C-609

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires
865-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location

CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

your "Tung Kin Tel"
YOUNG'S ICE CREAM and Homogenized Milk
YOUNGS ICE CREAM CO.
121 BELL STREET

REPAIRING
MONTGOMERY SHOE FACTORY
Corner Court and Washington Streets
C-3903

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
20 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

SHELLEY'S
GIBSON and NORGE
REFRIGERATORS and RANGES
PHILCO—R. C. A.—ZENITH
RADIOS
3015 Grand Ave. 100 S. W. 1st
Tel. 4-6404 Tel. 3-2375

MRS. ROBT. POLLARD
now operating
LATCH STRING INN
Luncheons — Dinners
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4991

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TIME-TESTED
RIPOLIN
JAPALAC
ENDURANCE
SPEEDWALL
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
55 N. W. 1 St. Phone 3-5769

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs
FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED—INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1ST STREET PHONE 3-2121

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
WHITE BELT DAIRY Certified MIAMI, FLA.
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
Phone 7-2411

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
41-46 N. E. FIRST STREET
For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
56 W. Flagler Street Phone 2-7443

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing. Bead stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving. Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

SHELL SUPER-SHELL
and the New Golden Shell Motor Oil
DUKE'S SERVICE
427 S. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3900

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

SKAGSETH STATIONERY CO.
INC.
72 N. E. First St.
MIAMI
1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55408

MME. FISHER'S
Most Popular Moderate Priced
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1355 Washington Ave., Miami Beach
Phone 5-2589

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
LUNCHEON .50
DINNER .75—1.00—1.25
Just Good Food
Tenth Year on the Beach

Everything FOR YOUR CAR
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It"
Phone 5-9381

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Back to School in Smart New Fall Clothes from
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

SAVE AT **Sears** In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 8TH AVE.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cents.

2002 So. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Electrical Appliances
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
AE mlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 PEACHTREE ST. 625 LEE ST. S. W.
TENTH STREET WEST END

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8331
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We Specialize in Making Special Shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing Work Called For and Delivered

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increase our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

ROCK CREEK DAIRY
GRADE A
Prompt and Courteous Service Early Deliveries
Phone 4507

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box B.C.M./C.M. London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ZURICH—Young girl or student welcomed in refined Swiss family; Fr. 250 per month; references can be supplied; full particulars from Chiffre Z. D. 4299 and Rudolf Mosse A. G. Zurich.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted French speaking girl to help with children aged 8, 10 and 12 and share home; salary for someone with training. Address: WINIFRED NICHOLSON, Oakapple, Holt Pound, Farnham, England.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia, 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

FRANCE

LE HAVRE—Normandy

"WELCOME"
SHOEMAKER
Neat and Rapid Mending
Brockman Soles
Cleaning Products
MARCEL MALOT, 17 rue de Paris

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
7 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Tel. Opera 28-98 English Spoken
CHEVRIER
SHIRTMAKER
Hosiery, Pyjamas, Ties
B. V. D. Underwear Silk Stockings
10 rue de Seze, Paris (off Bd. Madeleine)

SEE NEXT PAGE

FRANCE

PARÍS
(Continued)

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond-Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Circo 22578

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4
GLASS and CHINA
CERAMICS and PEWTER
Artistic Souvenirs
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA
Strandvägen 7 Tel. 627803

ANTON LARSSON
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements,
Frames and Framing Work

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

FUNCK & CARLSSON
Tapetaffär
Estabi. 1904
26 Malmskillnadsgatan 26
Tel. 10 93 65 and 20 05 60
(WALLPAPER)

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschaft
Walter Meyer-Merklin
Tellstrasse 34. Tel. 4.31.64
(Paperer and Decorator)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Rein[illegible]rd-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrabe 21
(Bakery)

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Taveiweg 38
Kolonialwaren Conserven
WERNLI BISCUITS

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

GERBER-SCHONTAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFARBEREI und CHEMISCHE REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 21.597

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Bernois Lio S.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Seiden Jucker
on Thunerplatz, Bern

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3 Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
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Articles de menage.

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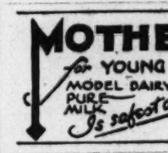
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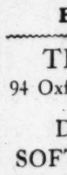
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Disclosure

A little bird tells R. M. S., a contributor to this column, a tale about an obscure activity of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. And a little bird is just the right source of information in this case, since the activity of little birds is the crux of the whole matter. In short, Mr. Chamberlain, despite political distractions of various kinds, is an enthusiastic ornithological observer. In short, he is a keen bird-watcher, whose early-morning discoveries have been of great interest to the official Committee of Bird Sanctuaries in Royal Parks.

Mr. Chamberlain, by virtue of his office, resides within a stone's throw—theoretical—of a Royal Park, St. James's Park, wherein, sometimes before sunrise, it is his custom to appear (disguised by

"And here's the little bird that keeps the press informed."

leaving his celebrated wand of office in the umbrella stand at No. 10 Downing Street) and to take a careful look around among the trees.

Several fresh facts have come to light as the result of his survey. He it was who discovered that the kestrel comes up to town frequently from the country, and that St James's Park crows work a regular shuttle service to and from Walthamstow Reservoir in the northeast suburbs.

It has been stated that St. James's Park must exercise a particular appeal to both nature students and politicians, because there are so many avenues to be explored and so many stones not to be left unturned.

Accurate

Some folk claim to be able to forecast the weather by studying the behavior of birds. Others prefer to study charts and pressure gauges. A friend of ours has a liking for quaint barometers, such as paper flowers which turn blue when it is going to rain, and red when the sun is on its way. Recently, however, this friend reports finding something new and unexpected.

A kindly aunt, knowing his hobby, sent him what appeared to

"Who's a donkey?"

be a new kind of trick barometer, in the shape of a cardboard donkey with a string tail. Taking a hasty glance of the "reading instructions," our weather forecaster jumped to the conclusion that the tail would alter with the weather; so he hung the donkey up in the hall and awaited events. But, though he watched for some days, he noticed nothing was happening to the tail. So he took a closer look, and found a printed instruction "To be hung in the open."

He nailed it up outside. Still nothing happened, although the days passed and the weather changed.

So he read the printed words with greater attention. They ran:

Weather Symptoms

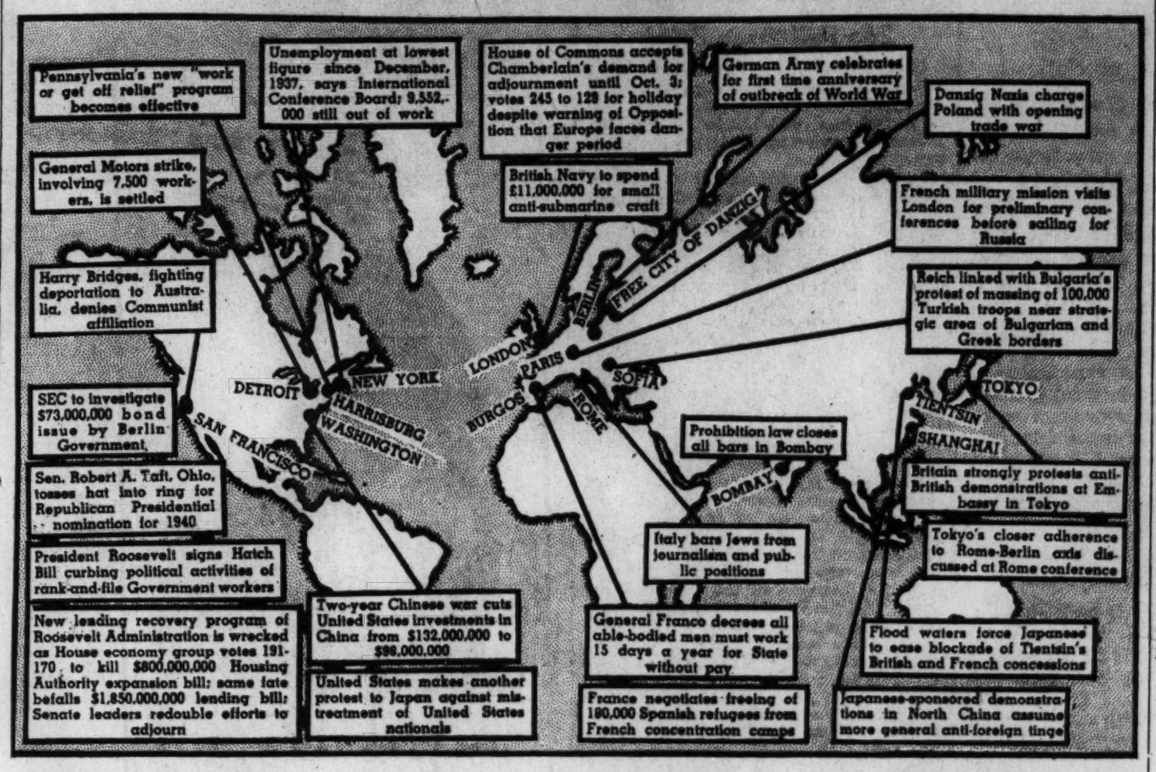
Tail is damp.....Rain
Tail is dry.....Fine
Tail is scorched.....Very Hot
Tail is invisible.....Fog
Tail blows off.....Hurricane
Tail sprouts.....Bob it

—J. A. M.

Daily Quotation

LET nothing disturb thee, nothing affright thee; all things are passing, God never changeth.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pennsylvania's new "work or get off relief" program becomes effective
Unemployment at lowest figure since December, 1937, says International Conference Board; 9,552,000 still out of work
House of Commons accepts Chamberlain's demand for adjournment until Oct. 3; votes 245 to 128 for holiday despite warning of Opposition that Europe faces danger period
German Army celebrates for first time anniversary of outbreak of World War
Danzig Nazis charge Poland with opening trade war
General Motors strike, involving 7,500 workers, is settled
British Navy to spend £11,000,000 for small anti-submarine craft
French military mission visits London for preliminary conferences before sailing for Russia
Harry Bridges, fighting deportation to Australia, denies Communist affiliation
Reich linked with Bulgaria's protest of massing of 100,000 Turkish troops near strategic area of Bulgarian and Greek borders
SEC to investigate $73,000,000 bond issue by Berlin Government
Prohibition law closes all bars in Bombay
Sen. Robert A. Taft, Ohio, tosses hat into ring for Republican Presidential nomination for 1940
Britain strongly protests anti-British demonstrations at Embassy in Tokyo
President Roosevelt signs Hatch Bill curbing political activities of rank-and-file Government workers
Italy bars Jews from journalism and public positions
Tokyo's closer adherence to Rome-Berlin axis discussed at Rome conference
New leading recovery program of Roosevelt Administration is wrecked as House economy group votes 191-170 to kill $800,000,000 Housing Authority expansion bill; same fate befalls $1,850,000,000 lending bill; Senate leaders redouble efforts to adjourn
Two-year Chinese war cuts United States investments in China from $132,000,000 to $96,000,000
United States makes another protest to Japan against mistreatment of United States nationals
General Franco decrees all able-bodied men must work 15 days a year for State without pay
Flood waters force Japanese to ease blockade of Tientsin's British and French concessions
France negotiates freeing of 180,000 Spanish refugees from French concentration camps
Japanese-sponsored demonstrations in North China assume more general anti-foreign tinge
DETROIT
NEW YORK
HARRISBURG
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
BURGOS
ROME
SOFIA
BOMBAY
TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Monitor Movie Guide

Code of the Secret Service (Warner)—Second of a series; featuring the running down of counterfeiters. Melodrama with the usual crises and chases. Ronald Reagan, Rosella Towne, Eddie Foy, Jr., Moroni Olsen. —Adults and young people.

Ex-Champ (Universal) — Mainly Victor McLaglen in a prize-fighting picture about a former champion, his worthless son, and the new career as a manager that the father tried to throw away to save his son. Some drinking scenes. Tom Brown, Nan Grey, William Frawley, Constance Moore.—Adults.

Indianapolis Speedway (Warner) —Automobile racing melodrama, with scenes from the track at Indianapolis interspersed with a story about two brothers who were drivers, and their romantic and professional difficulties. Auto crashes, upsets, and fires are to be seen. Pat O'Brien, Ann Sheridan, John Payne, Gale Page, Frank McHugh. — Adults and young people.

Million Dollar Legs (Paramount) —Campus comedy dealing in general with college athletics and in particular with crew racing and the difficulties of the students in re-establishing that sport. Betty Grable, John Hartley, Peter Hayes, Jackie Coogan. —Adults and young people.

Night Work (Paramount)—More adventures of the Fitch family. This time they are installed in an apartment house, of which he is the recently appointed manager, and are entertaining as guest the steeplejack grandfather of one of the boys whom they plan to adopt. Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland.—Adults and young people.

Saint in London (RKO)—Mystery yarn produced in London and based on a story by Leslie Charteris. At first the law and its representatives seem to be held in disrespect, but it later appears that the Saint is working with Scotland Yard and the Government against a gang of foreign rascals. George Sanders, Sally Gray, David Burns.—Adults.

They All Come Out (MGM)—Prison film made with the cooperation of the Federal Department of Justice, showing views of Alcatraz, Atlanta, and other Federal penal institutions. The story concerns characters sent to various prisons. Rita Johnson, Tom Neal, Bernard Nedell.—Adults and young people.

Waterfront (Warner) — Obvious factory-made melodrama about a pair of longshoremen, one of whom killed the brother of the other. The surviving brother seeks revenge, through the rest of the film. Gloria Dickson, Dennis Morgan, Marie Wilson.—Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodby Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts."

Adults and Young People—"Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

Manly Manners

Animal Dentistry

Apes, like humans, have 32 teeth, and mammals in general average about the same number. Rodents commonly have 20, a number exceeded by 8 in the hare and rabbit. A garden snail has more than 1400!

In Lighter Vein

New Job

"I'se got a new job, so I cain't do yo' washin' no mo'."

"What is it, Mandy?"

"My new job is dat I cain't work. I'se on relief."—Wall Street Journal.

Meeting Competition

An enterprising young florist, in order to increase his trade, displayed this sign in his window:

"We give a packet of flower seeds with every plant."

His competitor across the street promptly sought to meet the competition by placing in his window the following announcement:

"We give the earth with every plant."

Explicit

The conversation led to a chat about boyhood friends.

"You know Whatchacallit's daughter," said one. "Well, she and Whosit's son—he's the fellow who runs that store around the corner from Whatsit's barber shop —were married the other day. Hadn't you heard?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, "but this is the first time I have learned the details."—Montreal Star.

Semper Paratus

"I wish to exchange this dinner gong for something else."

"Don't you find it useful?"

"Not in my house. My husband and the boys are sitting at the table before I have a chance to strike it."

Ready for the Role

The actor had been out of work so long that he looked like a pauper. He neglected his appearance—his clothes were untidy, his shoes unshined, and his face unshaven.

Came the day he galloped into the house and took his wife in his arms. "I finally received a break!" he cried joyously. "The Gigantic Studios have hired me to play a small part in their new film. In this picture I play the part of a bum. But what a bum! It calls for superb artistry on my part, for this fellow is a tramp who wears the worst set of rags you have ever seen."

His wife nodded. "That role is right for you," she asserted. "All you'll have to do is tidy up a bit."

Little Chauncey

"I've decided to be a policeman when I grow up—I want to whistle at my work!"

They Must Pass

To be sure that postal conveyors are not holding out any letters meant for further dispatch, they must pass a daily examination.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

London

The following announcement must have brought a thrill to many readers of The Times early this year:

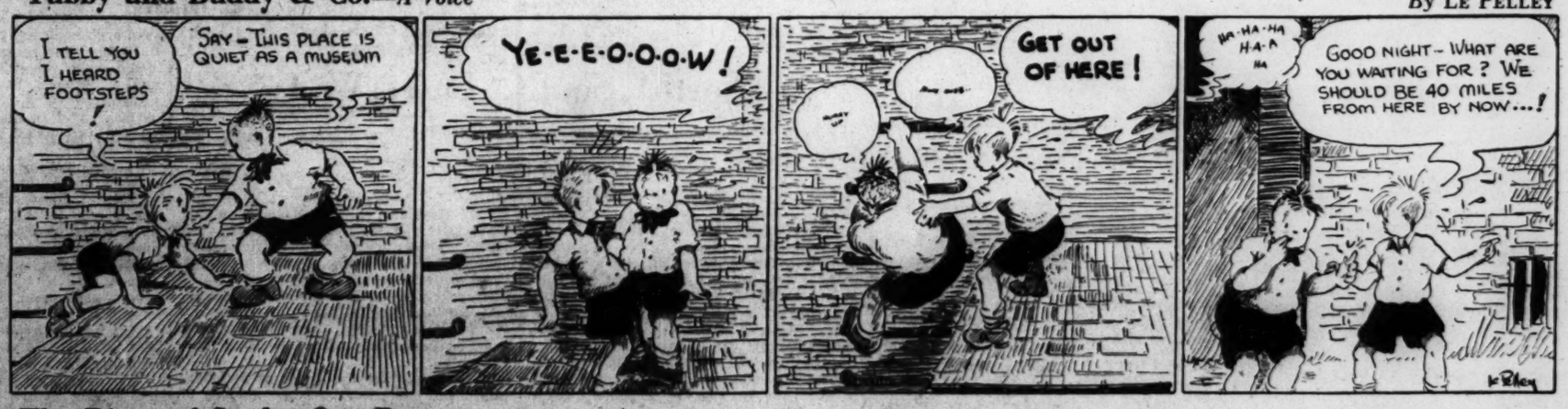
"Golden Service: Miss Alice Honeychurch of Edmonton enters her fifty-first year of service with our family as cook, housekeeper, and friend on January 19, 1939."

A Verse for Today . . .

I will delight myself in thy statutes: I will not forget thy word. — Ps. 119:16.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Voice*

By Le Pelley


I TELL YOU I HEARD FOOTSTEPS!
SAY—THIS PLACE IS QUIET AS A MUSEUM
YE-E-E-O-O-O-W!
GET OUT OF HERE!
HA-HA-HA HA-A HA
GOOD NIGHT—WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR? WE SHOULD BE 40 MILES FROM HERE BY NOW...!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nice Work*

The Adventures of Waddles—*What's the Rush?*

By The Hagers

ACCORDING TO MY MAP 'TWOULD SEEM THAT, SHORTLY, I MUST CROSS A STREAM.
YES, THERE IT WAS BEYOND THAT WOOD! THE ROAD TURNED SHARPLY, AS IT SHOULD.
JUST THEN I SAW A SIGN AHEAD. A BEAVER WAVED A FLAG AND SAID:
"STOP, DUCK! YOU'LL HAVE TO PARK YOUR TRAM. BEAVERS ARE WORKING ON THIS DAM!"
SLOW BEAVERS AT WORK

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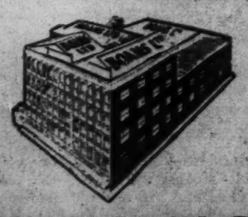

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A World of Encirclements

Whether it is Great Britain's design to "encircle" Germany has been the subject of a prolonged controversy between German and British spokesmen. To a certain extent this controversy is a question of terms. What the British like to call an anti-aggression front the Germans prefer to describe as encirclement. True Britain, with the cooperation of France, has been seeking allies in Eastern Europe to counterbalance any new German thrust in that region is obvious. The agreements with Poland and Turkey, the guarantees which have been extended to Rumania and Greece speak for themselves.

But it would be a mistake to imagine that the Anglo-French effort to seek a counterbalance to Germany and Italy in Eastern Europe is the only attempt to draw a political circle—if it can be called that—at the present time. Neither is it the first in point of time. When Germany occupied Czecho-Slovakia and reclaimed Memel it took two important steps toward the encirclement of Poland.

The German and Italian intervention in Spain, no longer even officially denied after it had achieved its objective of promoting the victory of General Franco, was an obvious attempt to encircle France by giving it a third frontier, besides the German and Italian, to watch in the event of war. While the danger of a Spanish attack on France, in the exhausted and disorganized state of the country, is not very great, France cannot take the Spanish frontier for granted as it did during the World War, and both France and Great Britain have reason for concern about the possible use of Spanish ports and air bases by Germany and Italy.

Yugoslavia is also very tightly enveloped by the Axis Powers today, the Italian seizure of Albania being one of the latest moves in this direction. Even such large countries as the Soviet Union and the United States have not escaped the prevalent "encirclement" tendency, although probably few Americans worry much about this situation.

Whereas Russia in the World War could concentrate its military effort, which still remained inadequate, on the European front, the Soviet Union today cannot leave out of account the possibility of a Japanaese attack on its Far Eastern provinces. This is a factor which has undoubtedly influenced the Soviet Union in its dilatory and tortuous conduct of the negotiations for a pact with Britain and France.

As for the United States, the changed attitude of Japan would certainly affect very appreciably American action in the event of a European war. During the last war, in which Japan was on the Allied side, America was able to place its entire navy at the disposal of the Allies and to withdraw all American troops from the Philippines. This would certainly not be so today, when the first action of President Roosevelt during the April war scare was to order the American fleet to proceed to the Pacific. In short one is living in a world of "circles." Only experience will show which will be the most effective and which will be the easiest to break through.

Guiding Youth Aright

Although much has been done by social agencies to get at the roots of crime by working with young people, it is not necessary to look beyond the recent execution, at the Massachusetts State Prison, of two boys, one nineteen, the other twenty, to realize that much remains to be accomplished.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the juvenile delinquency rate has been cut 62 per cent through police department efforts to win the confidence of slum area gang leaders. Leaders of juvenile gangs attended a dinner given for them by the police. Asked why they thought their districts had a delinquency rate three times as high as the rest of the city, the boys replied that they needed swimming pools, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and gymnasiums; a little spending money—and some adventure.

As a result, jobs were obtained for 200 boys and a club was formed which secured additional night-school and recreational facilities and encouraged saving habits. Boy Scout troops were sponsored. Juvenile crime decreased and five police stations in so-called delinquency areas were closed and turned over to boys' organizations.

Similar programs have brought equally encouraging results in other cities. Boston has its Junior Police and a summer camp where underprivileged youths go for a vacation. The challenge to society presented by the high juvenile delinquency rate can best be answered by the furtherance of such efforts.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Minneapolis Star-Journal for refusing to "publish advertising designed to increase the consumption of alcoholic beverages." This action expresses not only a courageous willingness to forgo potential revenue from liquor "ads," but an understanding of their harmful effects. The advertising of intoxicants can be justified in two ways: By proving either that increased consumption of them does no harm—which is contrary to experience—or that the advertising does not increase consumption—which is for a newspaper to say it takes money under false pretenses. The Star-Journal, beginning a new existence as successor to two well-known papers, will carry no such impossible burden of proof.

Wearing the Family Album

The family album is back—but not on the parlor table. It will be on fashionable feminine heads the coming season. It will hang suspended from slim waistlines—behind and before. Not, of course, complete with all those stern pictures of grandfather Brown when he was the responsible head of the house, and of Rover who always was on hand when the surrey turned in at the gate, and of the bewhiskered ball team whose redoubtable first-baseman was Uncle Rod.

No, the family album is to be taken apart and distributed throughout the Woman of Tomorrow's wardrobe—a bustle here, a muff there, and hats that are called (as if it were news!) amazing.

One wonders, of course, what the 1940 rumble-seat girl will do with her 1880-style taffeta rumble (or won't they be taffeta this year?) To what decorous straits will that erstwhile ladies' game, tennis, be confined if our Alice Marbles and Kay Stammerses become affected by the nostalgic whims that distil from the Seine's mist each year about this time?

And what will happen to the colorless male, faced with the wraiths of other vogues, and faced with the bills for them? One finds what may be intended as an official answer to this question in an authoritative fashion report straight from Paris. It says that the similarly colorless ermine "in this amazing collection . . . turns pale mauve and green."

Mortgages Are Cheaper

Once again the proponents of Federal action to encourage home building through lower financing costs have cause for gratification. The announcement that the Federal Housing Administration will insure mortgages on small homes for the new low rate of 4½ per cent indicates a trend which is to be further marked by a reduction in interest rates from 5 to 4½ per cent by the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

This rate, which had already been available in a few sections, is described by the Administrator as constituting the most favorable terms ever offered home buyers on a nation-wide basis. It permits the purchase of a small home for a 10 per cent down payment and average monthly payments of $5.81 per $1,000 borrowed, including principal, interest, and mortgage premium. There is ample evidence in places of an excess of higher-priced residences, but the present FHA move is calculated specifically to be an incentive to the building of needed low-cost homes for people in the lower income brackets. It should add impetus to a movement which has been gathering momentum for months.

It is not surprising that the declining trend of interest rates should eventually be felt in the mortgage field. Rates for home financing have for years resisted the pressure of easy credit. A 6 per cent rate had become almost traditional and departure from it was for a time the occasion for a good deal of head-shaking. However, even bankers to make a livelihood must sell. And competition has been extremely keen. The commonest interest rate on new homes of moderate price has for the last few months been under 5 per cent in more than half of all United States cities, 4½ per cent in some and even lower in a few.

From now on, building will be watched as one of the basic industries contributing to recovery. The fact that real estate is customarily regarded as one of the best hedges against inflation gives the argument for home ownership an additional fillip.

Word that Representative Ralph O. Brewster forecasts a fair price on the current potato yield encourages those of us who believe the farmer is entitled to have a little gravy with his potatoes.

The Bookshelf

The Hull Trade Policy

Of course, when you don't really want a thing, but think that you ought to want it, the efforts you make to get it will probably be half-hearted. The history of American interest in reciprocal trade treaties reads something like that.

In THE WAY FORWARD (New York: Macmillan. $2.75), Francis Bowes Sayre, until his appointment to the post of High Commissioner to the Philippines, Assistant Secretary of State under Cordell Hull, offers his fellow Americans an understanding of Secretary Hull's trade program. Here is the basic economic experience back of it. Here is an exposition of the difficulties which have always lain in the path of pioneers along this road to international well-being and national betterment.

It is not always easy—especially for politicians who get to Washington, and have to try to say there, on votes back home—to put considerations of national good above those of sectional demands. This is well illustrated in Mr. Sayre's contrast of the rates of progress toward reciprocal trade agreements when, on the one hand Senate ratification of the trade treaties is required and when, on the other hand, such ratification is not required.

"Under Section 4 of the Dingley Tariff Act of 1897 the President was specially authorized to negotiate limited tariff adjustment treaties requiring Senate ratification. Under this Section, Mr. John Kasson negotiated no fewer than twelve trade treaties. In spite of the prior Congressional approval of the underlying policy . . . not a single one of these treaties came to a vote in the Senate."

Under the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890, authorized by Congress but not requiring subsequent Congressional approval, twelve out of thirteen negotiated trade treaties became effective. Likewise under another Section of the Dingley Act than that which required ratification, fifteen agreements were concluded with eight countries.

But why should any be concluded? asks the reader who imagines that reciprocal trade treaties accomplish nothing but the breakdown of domestic labor standards and profits in behalf of importers and foreign industries. Mr. Sayre has the answers to this question and most of its children, which are many. They are sound answers. But the Hull trade policy has an aim in addition to that of stimulating and stabilizing world trade through broadening its areas and thus bringing added economic security to Americans as well as other peoples. That aim is to increase political stability.

"Today the standards of living, if not the very lives, of entire populations are dependent upon a steady flow of raw materials and foodstuffs at prices unenhanced by prohibitive economic barriers, and also upon a steady sale of their own surplus production in foreign markets for a remunerative return." (The people of the United States do not differ from those of other countries in this respect, except in degree.) "Men will fight before they starve. They may also fight rather than see accustomed standards of living reduced to unbearable levels."

Mr. Sayre sees in the reciprocal trade policy "elemental strength" in that it leads away from economic conflict. A world of people, schooled ever more intensely since 1918 in the economic aspects of war, will view all such wisely conceived efforts to remove economic friction as directed toward the physical and economic security of the common man.

C. W. M.

His Turn Now

Turkish Encounter

I met him the second time at the end of Asia. That's just on the right as you go up the Sea of Marmora toward Russia—and the driver of the Taurus Express will tell you exactly the same.

You might ask why, if the driver of the Taurus Express is so well-informed, he can't tell me where I met this chap the first time. But while the driver of the Taurus Express might be infallible concerning the end of Asia, he stops there. He's got to, or he'd have himself and his train in the Sea of Marmora.

And it was just about the point at which the last coach would have been as he and his locomotive were entering the Sea of Marmora had he ever attempted the experiment, that this other gentleman of whom I speak obtruded between me and the beginning of Europe—which, as the driver of the Simplon-Orient will confirm, is just on the right coming down the Bosporus toward Greece.

He stood silhouetted against a crimson sun that was plunging itself into the Golden Horn, while the slender minarets of Aya Sophia and the Blue Mosque flung themselves up to the dappled copper clouds in rapturous acclamation. It had a different mounting, but it was the same broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile.

"Why," he enquired without preamble, "don't you come to the hotel again?"

It was an early clue—but I've been to such a lot of hotels in Istanbul.

"Why don't you look me up and have a visit?" he pursued.

* * *

Well, to be perfectly honest, it requires a certain amount of courage to tell a man whom you can't just place, and who into the bargain has a broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile, precisely why you don't look him up and have a visit. So I said, "How about tomorrow?" with urgent heartiness, and his quick acceptance filled me with a sadness.

"I have an Albanian Ambassador staying now," he informed, with unmistakable significance. So that elusive first meeting had been confiding enough to disclose my Albanophil interests. A really good Philo Vance or Sherlock Holmes would have done a lot with such evidence, but still I couldn't etch this fellow into his original setting.

"I'll expect you at 2 o'clock," he instructed, and I loosened my collar a trifle distraughtly.

"Er . . ." I queried as tardy inspiration nudged me, "which is the quickest way to your hotel?"

"There's nothing much shorter than the way you came last time."

"Aha," I said deeply, to gain time for inspiration to get into her stride. "The way I came last time. Aha!" It needed about four more "Ahas," then: "But the Turkish pronunciation of the name of your hotel," I argued, "it's so difficult to make the taxi driver understand. How do you say the word?"

"Oh, exactly as it's written, with the accent on the last syllable," he volunteered, helpfully.

"You don't stress that funny little bit in the middle, then?" My cunning knew no limits.

"No; just say it like the English 'ch,'" he enlightened.

Rapidly I collected my data. This man I'd seen somewhere before had a broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile, and a hotel the quickest way to which was the way I'd gone last time and which was pronounced exactly as it was written with the accent on the last syllable and the funny little bit in the middle like the English "ch." It was something to work on certainly, though it had its limitations. For example, if he'd not had a broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile, he'd have been as easy to find in Turkey as the Eiffel Tower is in Paris. And if he'd told me his hotel wasn't pronounced exactly as it was written with the accent on the last syllable and the funny little bit in the middle like the English "ch," I'd have had to suspect him of some inexplicable deception.

"So, until 2 o'clock tomorrow afterncon." He held out his hand. . . .

* * *

At the moment it's tomorrow and as near the deadline as 1 o'clock. Clogged with telephone books, hotel registers, tourist guides, Turkish grammars, and the like, my typewriter and I function with pedestrian frenzy, desperately aware that somewhere beyond our workroom in the maze of Istanbul there is a broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile, and a hotel pronounced exactly as it's written with the accent on the last syllable and the funny little bit in the middle like the English "ch."

An hour to go to find the man I met the second time at the end of Asia silhouetted against a sunset over the beginning of Europe; the driver of the Taurus Express hurtling far away through Asia, the driver of the Simplon-Orient steaming up through the wilds of Europe—leaving me hapless in Istanbul with a broad, eager, friendly Turkish smile I can't find.

But I know I shall find it. And when at 2 o'clock we do meet the third time, I shall at last remember where we met the second.

H. G. LAYCOCK

North . . South . . East . . West

A Southerner Intervenes

By Frank L. Perrin

From a thoughtful, observing, and slightly resentful property owner, a resident of the South, comes a rejoinder to, though perhaps an unconvincing denial of, the allegation that the vast territory below what was once known as Mason and Dixon's line constitutes the nation's Economic Problem No. 1. The eloquent disclaimer, however, is in the nature, though not exactly in the form of what the lawyers refer to as a plea in confession and avoidance. Analyzed, it is found to admit the existence of economic distress and industrial inequalities. But these, the advocate and special pleader insists, have been imposed upon the South by a political party which, for generations, has craftily nursed and added fuel to the prejudices which had their origin in ante-bellum years.

Our friend discerns, he believes, a hidden and adroit hand in what he sees as a cunning conspiracy designed to unite the people and industries of the South in an economic and political bloc or faction which has, by its subservience to a dominating mastery over it, bartered a common birthright for the scanty rewards which the people have been led to believe could be won only through party solidarity. He makes out a convincing case to establish the fact, as he believes, that because of this subservience, this adherence to the fetish of solidarity, the assumption by political party leaders that the "South is solid," the people and the industries in whose behalf he speaks have been treated like the proverbial step-child. He does not blame those who have deceived the people so much as he blames the people themselves for what he regards as their shortsightedness.

* * *

A paragraph from the brief submitted illustrates, convincingly and eloquently, the point which has been reached in the journey upon which our friend has embarked. He writes: "Is it not time that we of the South commence to look around to see where our salvation lies and whence it shall come? When we take stock, what do we find? If the Republicans got in power, why should they help a section that never votes for them? Did anyone ever see a person willing to give something for nothing? When the Democrats are in power they know that we are shackled to them by tradition, so they toss us a few crumbs, but do not feel obliged to regard our plight. Why should they? Did anyone ever see a person paying for something he could get for nothing? Can anyone look around and see stranger bedfellows than the present makeup of the Democratic Party? Here they are, with some notable exceptions: The Communists, the discontented foreign element, the CIO, some starry-eyed professors, those who think there are still enough 'rich' to crack down upon, practically all of the migrated Negroes, and the 'Aristocratic South.' Can anyone claim that this motley alliance is something to be boasted about south of the Mason and Dixon Line?"

These words are the words of a Southerner. He, and not I, must be the one to apologize if their truth or sincerity is questioned or doubted. But it is conceivable, even after what he has written, that he would seek recourse and the needed remedy, not in the Republican Party or from its policy-makers and former leaders, but within a purged and chastized Democratic Party made sensible of its obligations to those who have so long carried its banner and endured its alleged shortcomings. The purging and purifying process would, he believes, be adequately implemented by the organization, in national campaigns, of an "Independent Southern Party," free from imposed domination and popularly advised by those definitely selected by the people of the several States.

* * *

The objective sought would be the greater prosperity and a larger measure of political freedom for the South. No traditional allegiances to party need necessarily be broken. Some hindering allegiances to persons might be discarded. Thus there is proposed, in what may be proved to be a workable and practical form, a method by which the South may declare, not exactly its political, but its economic and industrial independence. It has the power to do this, just as has the North.

The fear, it may be, has been that if the South ever wavered in its traditional allegiance, politically, the pendulum would swing so far in the opposite direction that the South would never again be able to assert its power in national conventions and elections. But what it feared to do for itself the party which it has so long supported has done. The abrogation of the so-called two-thirds rule which gave to the South a decisive voice in national conventions has, as our friend observes, practically nullified and silenced the voice of the South in the party's councils.

Admitting, somewhat reluctantly, that the South is, in fact, the nation's "Economic Problem No. 1," it is pointed out by the voluntary counselor that the apparent effort in recent years has been to keep it so.

The Wide Horizon

Pensions and Politics

By Charles Curtis Munz

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

These are unhappy days for dependent persons of matured years in Texas. They were the principal driving power that propelled W. Lee O'Daniel into the governorship in the most astonishing campaign Texas had ever seen in a long history of astonishing campaigns. Mr. O'Daniel promised to pay them the allotted pensions that the State Constitution said they should have—$15 a month. With an equal amount from the Federal Government this was to give $30 a month to every needy person over 65. It was a rosy dream. But now, sadly, Governor O'Daniel has been in office six months, and not only have the needy ones failed to get the increased pensions that were promised them, but they are in danger of losing a part of what they already had.

They are not blaming Governor O'Daniel. Most of the pensioners believe that he is their true friend, and is doing the best he can for them. It is the Legislature, or rather, a legislative minority, that is more likely than the Governor to feel the pensioners' wrath at the polls. But neither Legislature nor Governor is to be wholly blamed for the unhappy plight of the needy in Texas; the truth is that pensions are still so disputed a political issue, and so involved with other political issues, that although matured persons have won a legal right to their pensions they are far from secure in the possession of them.

It is vital to any pension system that its beneficiaries shall be secure in the small amounts they receive. Otherwise, it has no meaning. If a pensioner never knows from one month to another whether his allowance will continue, if he must watch the mail every day for his check in the fear that it will not come, or even if his check is only delayed a week or two while the flour in the bin sinks lower and lower, then the whole system is a mockery. Yet that is what has happened in Texas.

* * *

The pension amendment to the State Constitution was adopted by the people in 1935, but even before the first checks were put into the mail on July 1, 1936, a strong movement had arisen to purge and limit the pension rolls. Just a few months later, on Oct. 31, 1936, the Legislature adopted new pension qualifications much less liberal than the old.

These new qualifications sent a shiver of doubt through the 88,000 pensioners already on the rolls, as well as the 90,000 applicants awaiting investigation. Everybody, old pensioners as well as new applicants, had to be investigated again. Many of the needy, afraid they would never get another check, awaited the second investigation with trembling. Nobody likes the questions of a sharp investigator, and when a person's whole livelihood depends on them, the questions can become really terrifying.

Crisis followed crisis; a new alarm was sounded before the echoes of the last one had ceased to ring in the pensioners' ears. This form of slow torture had become such a scandal when W. Lee O'Daniel ran for Governor in 1938 that everybody seemed determined to put a stop to it. O'Daniel said that the State must respect its pledged word to pay the pensions voted into the Constitution in 1935. Less than half the maximum had ever been paid. Mr. O'Daniel said also that the pensions issue should be taken out of politics.

* * *

In an effort to fulfill his campaign promises, Governor O'Daniel proposed an amendment to the State Constitution, which would provide money for pensions through a sales tax, and also take the issue out of politics by writing the tax for pensions into the State's basic law. But the Legislature immediately became the battleground of those who were much less interested in paying pensions than they were in not paying taxes. Various groups, appreciating how nearly impregnable is an amendment, when once adopted, against attack, attempted to write in a ceiling beyond which they themselves could never be taxed. The amendment required a two-thirds majority, and a minority of fifty-six members in the lower house blocked nine different efforts to submit it to the people.

The Legislature, though it failed to provide additional funds, did liberalize the stringent qualifications of the old pension law, but this action only further clouded the uncertain future. Federal authorities may refuse funds to Texas, on the ground the new law has departed from need as a basis for pensions. But even if Texas retains its Federal allotment, it will be short of pension money. Already the pension fund is in debt $2,500,000. This must be repaid in September. Yet the new law will add from 30,000 to 90,000 persons to the 118,000 already on the rolls. Whatever else happens, it is certain that the pension butter will have to be spread exceedingly thin.

The pensioners have no prospect of happier times. The Legislature, after a grueling session of 163 days, the longest in Texas history, went home hopelessly deadlocked, with the likelihood that the long struggle will be carried over into the 1940 campaign. Thus Governor O'Daniel's effort to take the pension issue out of politics has resulted only in making it a more alive political issue than ever before. Meanwhile, those in need are in doubt as they regard the future; security seems too insecure.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Happy Days"?

On May 29, the Imperial Japanese headquarters announced that an estimated 2,300,000 Chinese had been killed or wounded in the "China incident." No less than 936,345 dead bodies of Chinese, it was stated, had been counted on battlefields.

In the recent issue of the Japan Times Weekly, we find this: "We don't know how the song 'Happy Days Are Here Again' sounds in Chinese, but the Chinese certainly must be singing it now, with peace and new life at their doorsteps."—*New York Post.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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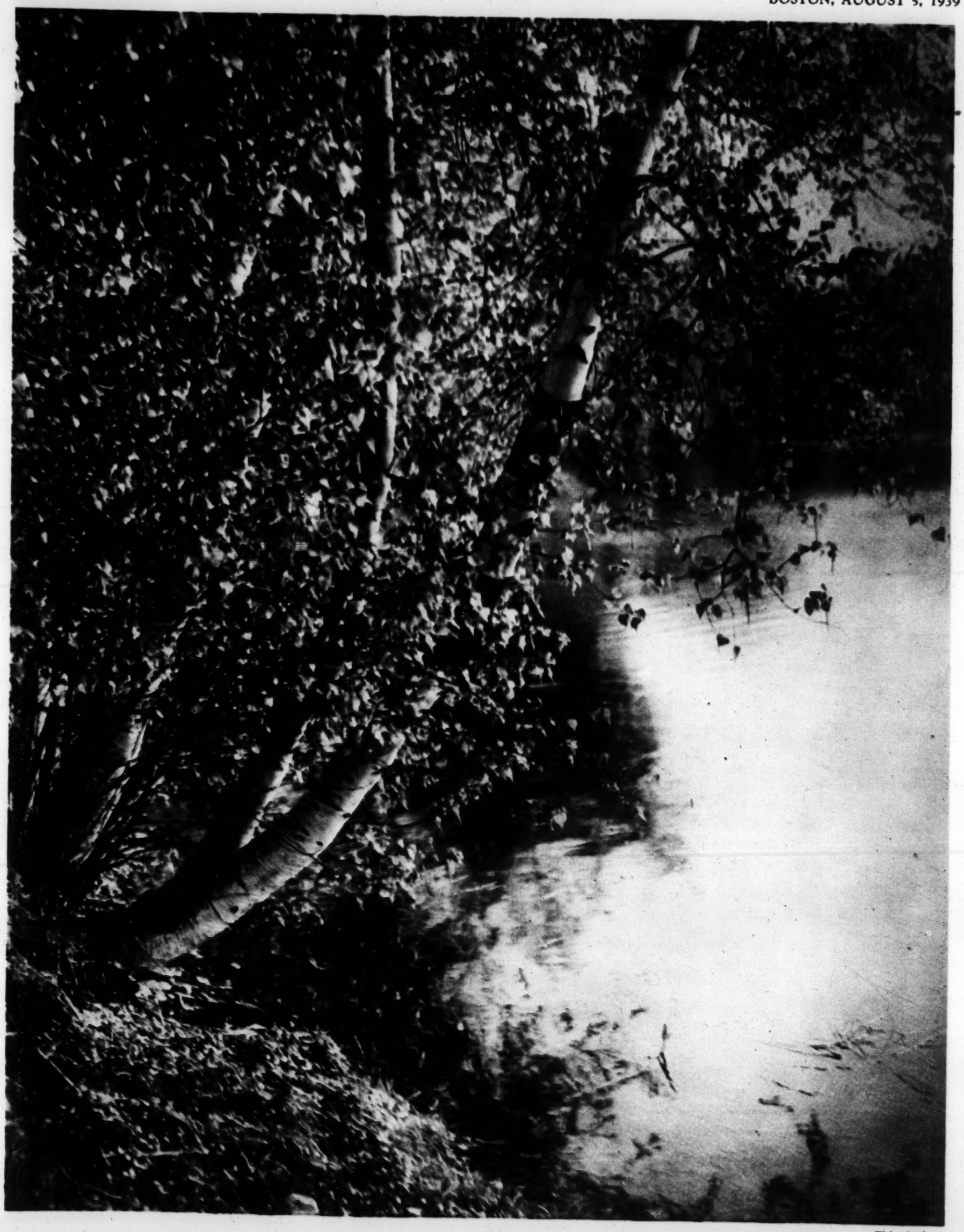
BOSTON, AUGUST 5, 1939



Walter D. Berry

The birch, most shy and ladylike of trees.—*James Russell Lowell*

Britain Rearms

...m Prepares in Every Depar...ment of Military, Naval and Civilian Life to Insure Peace in International Relations

By John Allan May

How Strong Is Britain Today? How Big Is Its Army, How Well Equipped? What Is the Actual Size of Its Air Force? This Survey Gives an Answer to These Queries.

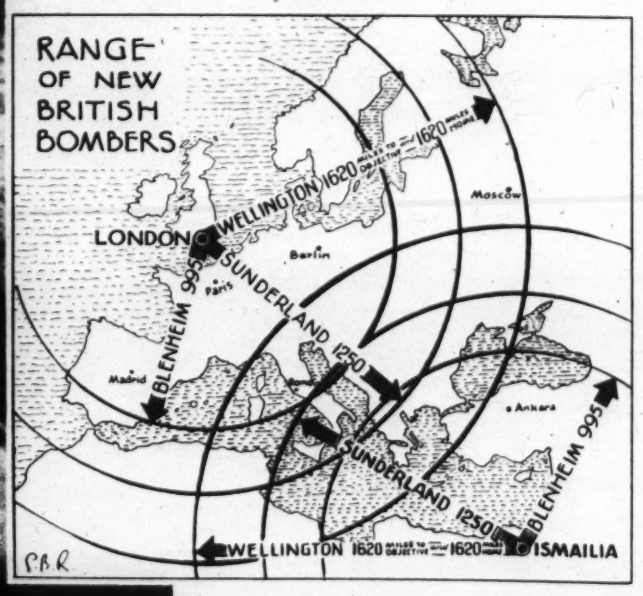
WITH NEW COMMITMENTS on the European continent, with guarantees given for the safety of a number of European countries, the state of Great Britain's defense preparations has become a paramount factor in the balance-scales of world peace. In recent weeks a firmer tone has been in evidence in the words of Britain's statesmen. This stiffening attitude is in great part due to the knowledge that the United Kingdom is now stronger, better prepared to defend itself, more able to assist in the defense of others than ever before in peacetime.

On Nov. 1, 1938, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Britain's Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that it was Britain's greatest concern in the future "that we shall not be so weak relatively with other countries that our diplomacy cannot enter upon discussions upon an equal footing." When the Premier made this statement he was thinking of a day in September, less than two months previously, when he undertook negotiations at Munich under the shadow of war, while back in London on the Horse Guards Parade, between Whitehall and St. James's Park, bewildered citizens of the British Empire's largest city watched a small body of soldiers set up outdated airplane sound detection apparatus and waited for an antiaircraft gun that never arrived.

Since that day much has happened. A survey of Britain's present strength shows that the early years of patient planning, when intense preparation for large-scale deliveries of material in the future appeared to hold up speedy production in the present, have now begun to have their full effect. In a few months Britain has been able to organize and equip an entirely new expeditionary force, larger than any army previously raised in peacetime in Britain and three times as large as the total field force available last November. It has re-equipped and enlarged its air force. It has raised and trained a civilian defense corps numerically twice the size of all its armed forces, regular volunteers and reserves included. All this without undue interference with industry, since 6,000,000 workers have been scheduled as an "overalls army" and have been kept in their industrial positions.

R. A. F. Official Photograph, Crown Copyright Reserved, Central Press; Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE (Above)—This Type Has a Speed of 367 Miles an Hour, and Climbs From Sea Level to 11,000 Feet in 4.8 Minutes



Each month, as supplies have increased, progress has been accelerated. Some idea of the pace of this acceleration may be gained from the fact that a military expert's book, written in April this year, is now out nearly 100 per cent on Britain's army strength.

It was in March this year that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister for War, announced a drastic reorganization of the British army, on the basis of the formation of three distinct forces; a continental army, a Near East army, and a home defense army.

At that time the plan was to provide for a continental army of 19 divisions, comprising approximately 300,000 men. For this purpose the Territorial (volunteer) army was to be brought up to war strength of 170,000 men and was to make up the greater part of the continental force. The month had not run its course before this plan was superseded.

At the close of March it was announced that the Territorials would be doubled and that Britain would be prepared to provide any allies with a mechanized army of 32 divisions, instead of 19.

Even that has not been the final move. In its determination to add to the stature of its defense, Britain has overriden centuries of tradition and has introduced conscription for 20-year-olds, despite pledges given by the Government that conscription would never be introduced in peacetime. The first conscripts, 34,000 in number, are now in training, but as they will not be fully trained until the end of the year they cannot be counted as part of Britain's present strength.

To those who remember the serious deficiencies in equipment brought to light last year, when Britain was already in the third year of a five-year rearmament program, it may seem incredible that it has taken only four months to bring a large-scale army from mere figures and plans on War Office notepaper to moving figures and guns and tanks in depots throughout Britain. But it is so.

The leisurely and orderly organization of supplies, the building of new factories in series, which was one reason for the "deficiencies" of last year, has now told in a sudden flow of equipment. This flow of equipment has coincided with a flow of men, and is now being produced more swiftly than men are being recruited, a fact underlined by negotiations for a loan to Britain's new allies for the purchase of army equipment in the United Kingdom.

The facts of Britain's army at the moment are that the regulars are now fully mechanized, while more than twice their number of Territorials have been recruited and trained. These Territorials are 75 per cent equipped on the same mechanized scale as the regulars.

In picturing the British army nowadays one does not think in terms of marching columns, but in terms of trucks, tanks, and guns. For instance, the "Regular" part of the field army is divided into four motorized infantry divisions, based on the light machine gun, and two armored divisions, based on the tank. Tanks themselves are of two classes, one light and approximating to the destroyer in a navy, the other heavily armed and playing the part of a cruiser. Each group of light tanks is escorted by a number of cruisers.

This, then, is the fighting machinery with which the new continental army is equipped. With this equipment a trained army of 420,000 men could be made ready to leave for Europe tomorrow, if necessary. The army has the machines. It has the men.

In addition to this army, there is the home defense or antiaircraft army of seven divisions, at present about 70 per cent complete, and the Near East army, about 35,000 strong.

Put statistically, the present actual strength of Britain's arms might be expressed approximately thus: Regular army, 210,000; Territorials, 410,000 (including home defense); regular reserves, 145,000; other reserves, 50,000; total, 815,000.

The regular army is to be brought up to 275,000, under a new order, while some 30,000 further Territorials are being recruited, and the first 34,000 20-year-old conscripts are undergoing training. These should bring the actual home and continental strength at the close of 1939 to close on 1,000,000 men.

The strength of Britain's sea power, and any increase in it, is not easy to describe statistically. It would be quite truthful to say that one additional warship has been coming into service with

(Continued on page 14)

What Ho! The Radio

A Housewife Puts In a Non-Union Day at the Dials, and Confirms Her Admiration of the Better Programs

By Natalie Sherman

THIS BEING AN AGE of natural science, are you keeping up your end at least to the extent of enjoying its privileges? Have you ever, for example, treated yourself to a full day at the radio, that modern miracle which brings the world and its wisdom right into the front parlor?

Well, I have—16 long hours given over to the joys of the long and short wave. Admitting that my original intention was neither cultural nor scientific but merely the wish to perform a few slightly irksome tasks under the most pleasurable circumstances, I picked the radio as my chorus to chore.

It came about through group suggestion occasioned by protest. The group were women friends. The protest resulted from their recent reading of Pearl Buck's article in July Harpers on "America's Gunpowder Women." And the suggestion was that I write a reply to the article.

Now we have all been moved to write letters of indignation. I've often wanted to write the Pullman company, the man who invented public faucets which have to be held to keep the water running, the makers of collapsible chairs and beach umbrellas. Some day I shall certainly finish the letter to the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children, and add the final pathetic paragraph to the one importuning the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females. And if I ever spend another day at the radio, I may even come to sticking the stamp on the letter to the League for Less Noise—all of which, believe it or not, are legitimate organizations listed in the directory. But heretofore my enthusiasm or my indignation have petered out before I reached the typewriter.

♪ ♪ ♪

This, however, was different. Gunpowder Women? What were they? Was I one? Certainly they sounded lethal. The title was intriguing. Pearl Buck was always stimulating reading, and my group of very much hot and bothered friends were an impetus. It was a blow to hand over 40 cents for a mere gamble in interest; but figured in comparison to two mediocre double features it might prove an investment, so I bought the magazine and read the article—read it with applause, complete endorsement of the arguments presented, and considerable disturbing thought.

There was balm in Miss Buck's introduction which excluded "the women born talented" and "the women born domestic" . . . "as knowing what they want to do and doing it." I might possibly get under these gates by squeezing. Nevertheless, I had a guilty twinge of thought that there had certainly been moments in my life when I had been generating at least a little spark as one of her "gunpowder women"—the women "who have only a normal interest in home and children so that when these are adequately tended they still have surplus time, energy, and ability which they do not know how to use."

♪ ♪ ♪

Since Miss Buck contended that the awareness of discontent, engendered by idleness and too much privilege, brings these women to a point of possible explosion, I decided to try spending a day at home in privileged idleness without being discontented.

This is where the radio comes in. If woman's place is in the home, [illegible] radio. What better medium, short of driving away dull care? Also, there still being a few men who want their wives at home when they get there, and want them ministering angels with no thought but for the ministering—this little instrument which brings music and the March of Time right into the room hour after hour might be the cure for boredom after the man of the house leaves on the 8:15 and before he returns on the 5:15—if he does.

Officially, the day began with breakfast, usually a light one, but this day a kippered herring under a poached egg. I reached for the radio dial and tuned in at random.

> Down in de meddy in a itty bitty poo
> Fam fee itty fitty and a mama fitty foo. . . .

I won't tell you how many times during the day and evening I hit that same idiotic song, for I lost count as well as temper. Furthermore, the herring lost its savor, and what the man of our house said as he slammed the front door did not lessen the problem of appeasement.

Evidently the hit and miss method of dialing was not going to do much in the way of contributing to my contentment, so I unscrambled the morning paper and sought help from the radio guide. "Lady Be Good" seemed inappropriate when the job at hand was dishwashing; but "Life Can Be Beautiful" held promise.

I listened patiently to a discourse on the "technique of dishwashing," meanwhile pursuing a course that long practice had seemed to prove efficient; but I splashed viciously as I heard something about "sunshine in the dishpan" and learned that I was "merely gilding the lily with that mop."

The day is still young, I thought, and science with all its marvels is mine for the listening. Persisting, I switched the dial in time to learn that by wrapping a couple of lumps of sugar inside the paper with my cheese, the cheese wouldn't turn moldy. Now we were getting some-

where [illegible], the radio, and I. We were even go[illegible] —all throu[illegible] time was go[illegible] makers of clocks and watches. They even have the names of their products spelled out. I protest against those announcers who count on a 12-year-old intelligence-average for radio listeners. Most of us [illegible] the name of a product the first time it is mentioned, without having it repeated several times during a brief program and then having it further rammed into our ears letter by letter.

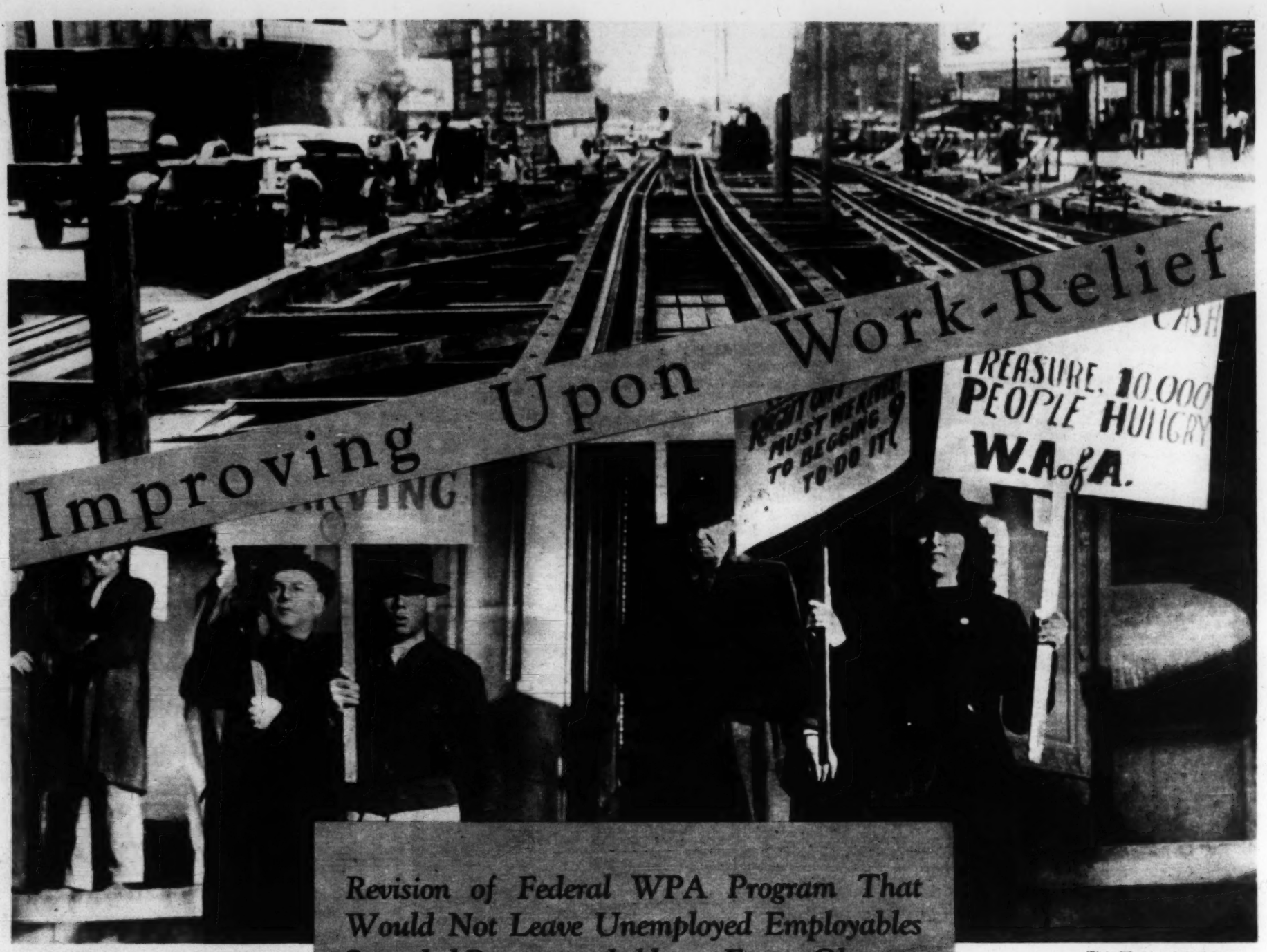
Meanwhile, work was piling up and my enthusiasm ebbing. Faithfully "Keeping Fit to Music," I swept and dusted to a stirring, "one, two, three, kick higher and upwards as far as possible . . . now down on your hands and knees and a one, two, three . . . how's going . . . up and down we go . . . so an inhale up and an exhale down," hoping that the boy who was selling magazines to get through college hadn't looked in the window, although when NBC announced "The Wife Saver" the lad looked as though he wondered why. That, by the way, was an edifying bit of cultural broadcast: "how to bleach unbleached muslin—in case some of you might be muslin around!" Then how to make a sagless clothespin bag, "because, girls, sagging bags even under the eyes are never a help," and finally "let's listen to Mrs. M—— of Memphis, who also wants to play out-out bright spot."

♪ ♪ ♪

Now you and I know what Shakespeare actually said, and it wasn't "bright" spot, although the announcer went on to say "if it's good enough for Shakespeare, it's good enough for us." Which reminded me of Maurice Evans's inimitable story of the opening night of his Boston production of "Henry IV" and the elderly Boston lady who turned to her companion in the front row and in tones quite audible to the actors said, "Oh, dear! I do hope they aren't going to coarsen Shakespeare!"

Adult and juvenile alike are in danger of delusion through unctuous and mellifluous announcing of "commercial plugs" to sell a product, to bring in box covers and coupons, letters and labels which will make possible the selling of radio advertising to the advertiser, and continue to

(Continued on page 15)



Revision of Federal WPA Program That Would Not Leave Unemployed Employables Stranded Recommended by an Expert Observer

By Walter West

Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers

Wide World and Staff Photos

WHEN THERE IS WORK AND WHEN THERE ISN'T—WPA Work Relief in Boston on New Subway Extension (Top). Picketing Scene (Above) in a Southern City When Unemployed, Able-Bodied Men and Women Could Get No Work, and Hence No Relief

A STRIKE OF THE WORKERS on WPA on a large scale and with official American Federation of Labor backing is bound to call attention to some of the difficulties in the work-relief combination which have been overlooked in the promotion by the Administration of its relief program. It is obvious that the Federal Government would be almost the last employer in the country to slash the wage scale for highly organized and skilled trades in a program which was real work and for which it accepted the role of employer.

Its recent legislation reducing the prevailing wage, if the program is regarded as relief, is certainly legitimate. On the other hand, whoever accepts the program as though it were real employment might be impelled to the extremity of a strike against the Government if legislation deliberately undercut the prevailing wage attained by the collective and cumulative efforts of labor organizations. There might be grave question as to the wisdom of the legislation in question, as well as about the action of the American Federation of Labor, but the root of the difficulty is in the fallacy of work-relief and the kind of problems which accumulate in that unnatural combination.

* * *

These problems have been hard to discern, because they have been covered by a simple but effective polemic device. To question the combination was made to appear to be advocacy of the dole or of direct relief as opposed to work. This is probably the reason why there has been so little real study of a problem which has created extremely painful situations in every session of Congress for the last four years. Perhaps with the disclosure of other points of discomfort, such as the current strike, there will develop a greater recognition of the need for a thorough and basic analysis of the relief programs of the nation.

If the present strike does not bring the paradoxical situation into the open, some of the other problems which are growing more and more apparent about the work-dole arrangement will. The 18-month limitation on the length of time a worker can hold a WPA job, in my opinion, will be more difficult to explain than the action on prevailing wages. It is currently reported in New York, for instance, that about 75,000 workers will be dropped. Theoretically for a month, these workers are faced with competition from about 77,000 potential workers now on home relief, and will have a long wait until their turn for the preferred work-dole opportunity comes again.

While these 75,000 are accommodating themselves to the general relief program, it may become more publicly apparent that there are great numbers of "employable" persons on the home relief rolls. That is a situation which Congress might well study. The figures in other jurisdictions will certainly be found to differ from those of New York City, and the ratios will differ as well. But those close to the program throughout the country know that the work relief program has not been available to all, or anywhere near all, of those who were in need and who could work, at any time.

If this were studied further in relation to the present relief plan it would be found that the WPA program has been promoted because it was better than the dole; because it was the American plan; because relief had no part in the American plan, etc. But it would be discovered that relief does have a very large part to play in the American plan; that a very large number of those who can't find any employment in private industry have no basis for subsistence except relief; and that they must depend on a relief system which has been disowned by the Federal Government; that as a result the state and local governments have followed suit and have let relief standards fall to disgracefully low levels.

* * *

In some jurisdictions, notably the District of Columbia, the plight of the person able to work but who is not on WPA is worse than that of an "unemployable," because the local governments have made provision only for those who could not work. By paying three fourths of the cost of the work relief bill, but nothing for the direct relief bill, the Federal Government has induced the state and local governments to emphasize the program for the same selected workers to which the federal program attends.

There are problems as to the burdens which are being put on local governments whose revenues, largely dependent on real estate taxes, are inflexible. There are problems as to the cross currents in administration of the total relief program when parts of it are local, parts are controlled federally, and other parts are worked out on a co-operative grant-in-aid plan with participation of all three. There are the same problems of the interdependence of all parts of the country, socially, economically, and politically, which, when recognized in 1933, led to the assumption by the Federal Government of a logical participation in the program. The problems still exist, and the Federal Government is still participating in a large way financially by its work relief appropriations, but has absolved itself from responsibility, which the other governmental units are unable to carry alone, for a vitally important part of the total program.

* * *

Finally, there are the questions, brought to the fore by recent legislation, as to whether work and relief can be put together without impairing both. That some of those in need of relief receive better relief, in a more satisfactory way; and that there are thousands of estimable projects to testify in favor of the plan, cannot be denied. Strong support for the plan has come from the organizations of workers fortunate enough to be included. Repeated endorsements have been given by the officials of large cities, which, by the WPA plan, have been given opportunities for direct dealing with the Federal Government, and have been able to secure at federal expense large work projects of municipal benefit. It was a program which has had popular support because it seemed to avoid the features of idleness and getting something free, which are popularly distasteful.

These attributes of the work relief plan do not eliminate the liabilities underlying the program, that cluster around the attempt to make a compromise of work and relief. WPA has not proven work on a real basis. The Government does not consider itself a real employer. A relief status is a necessary basis for a job, instead of ability and fitness. The relations between this relief program and jobs in private industry are much more complicated, by the nature of the administrative necessity, than are those of other relief programs. The advantages are admitted, but can hardly be conceded at the face value of the slogan of "better than the dole" until the limitations of the work value, the loss sustained by those not selected for the program, and the failure to achieve an integrated and co-operative attack on the whole relief program, are taken into consideration.

* * *

The American Association of Social Workers has advocated, since the beginning of federal relief, a nationally co-ordinated program which would be based on three major factors: real public work, insurance, and public assistance. This Association is a membership organization composed of social workers, employed under public or private auspices, who meet certain qualifications of special training and education for their work. In a new profession, which has still to develop as concrete a basis and as unified education as many of the older professions, and whose members therefore differ widely in experience and opinion, there has been a strong, united agreement on these factors. Out of their experience and their familiarity with the inside of the relief problem and the needs which it is intended to meet, professional social workers have given repeated expression to the hope of a thorough recasting of the program along the following lines:

1. A program of employment adapted to employment needs; that is to say, on a scale as adequate as possible at any par-

(Continued on page 14)

A Russian-German Kinship?

Two European Observers Reach Different Conclusions in Their Analysis of Communist and National Socialist Practice

Fundamentally Opposed

By Maurice Hindus

Author of "Moskow Skies"

IT IS EASY to draw up a catalogue of similarities between present-day Germany and Russia. Germany is a dictatorship, so is Russia. Germany has a Führer whose name is Hitler, Russia has a Vozhd whose name is Stalin, and it is a gross offence in the one country as it is in the other to question the infallibility of "the leader." Germany has a Gestapo; Russia has a GPU; Germany employs terror as a method of government; so does Russia; Germany has concentration camps; Russia has labor camps. Germany, like Russia, has a stern censorship; Germany subsidizes large families; so does Russia. Germany has purges; so has Russia; only in Russia they extend over a longer period of time and are more costly in lives and substance.

Yet in my judgment it is as wrong to speak of the two as the same as it is to say that a thistle and a rosebush are the same because both have brambles.

* * *

Let us examine the two in terms of their politics, their economics, their sociology. At the outset it is well to emphasize that there is no communism in Russia. Communism is only a blue print of a future society toward which Russia is aspiring. Under communism, so runs the theory as expounded by Engles and Lenin, there is no State. There is only the fullest individual freedom. The dictatorship therefore is a means to an end—to enable the industrial workers to obtain and to hold power for as long a time as necessary to change the system of production and distribution and to make possible the realization of communism. Russia is a long way from such a realization, but to the Russian, whether of the Stalinist or the Trotskyist or the Menshevik persuasion, dictatorship and all that it implies, is an instrument of temporary control.

Not so with the National Socialists. "The state," says Hitler in "Mein Kampf," meaning of course the Nazi state, "has to appear as the guardian of a thousand years' future, in the face of which the wish and egoism of the individual appears as nothing and has to submit."

True enough, the Soviet constitution is at present mainly a paper document, though three of its basic rights—to a job, to a vacation on full pay, to an education from the grades through the university—are to the best of my knowledge in universal application. But the document is required study in all schools, in the army, in factories, on collective farms, everywhere that people gather for any kind of education. Unlike the Germans under Herr Hitler, the Russians are continually being inculcated with ideas of democracy and the liberties that it presupposes, and someday, though perhaps not before Russia has solved her problem of production, the moment will come when they will practice real democracy. Else why educate the entire population in its ideas and privileges?

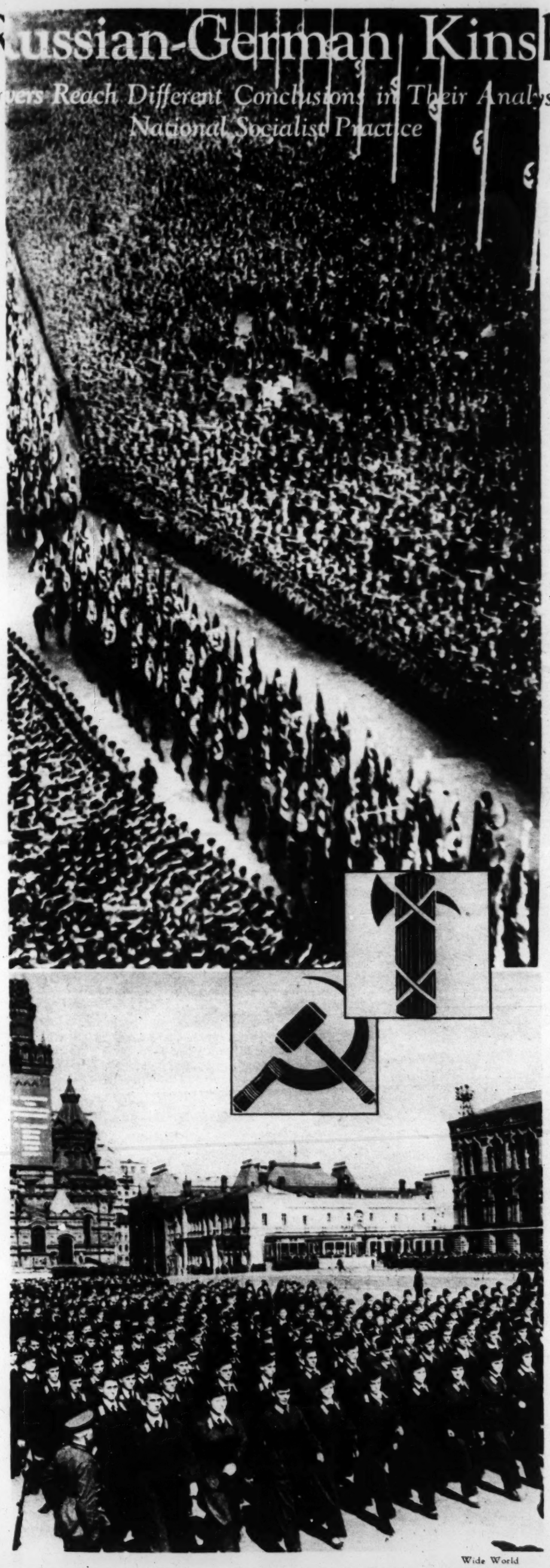
* * *

The divergence in economics is no less marked than in politics. The Russians repudiate income yielding private property, the National Socialists uphold it. In their original 25 points, the National Socialists condemned income "unearned by work," and promised "emancipation from the slavery" of interest charges, confiscation of war profits, nationalization of business combines.

The National Socialist international policy and economics are driving Herr Hitler into continuous encroachment on the profits and prerogatives of private business and are making him increasingly anti-capitalist. But he has spurned demands of his more radical associates for outright nationalization of "the means of production," such as Russia has achieved.

In their sociology the National Socialists and the Bolsheviks are at daggers' ends at every step. In Germany, race is

(Continued on page 13)



Wide World

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS PROVIDE APPROVED EXPRESSION FOR THE PEOPLE IN RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND ITALY ALIKE—The Soviet Use of Concerted Action, It Has Been Explained, Is a Transitory Phase, With the Expression of the Individual as the Ultimate Goal; While the Mass Technique Is Definitely a Permanent Part of National Socialist and Fascist Programs

Alike in Essentials

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COMMUNISTS IN AMERICA and elsewhere, obeying orders from Moscow, like to appeal for a "united front" with democrats of all shades of opinion against fascism. Germany in Europe, like Japan in Asia, likes to pose, for the benefit of other countries, as a champion of conservatism and law and order against bolshevism. But the real "united front" today, as regards organization, methods, ideology, is the communist-fascist united front against the countries that retain the liberal ideal in politics and economics.

There is definitely more in common between Josef Stalin, Adolf Hitler, and Benito Mussolini than there is between any of these dictators and the political leaders of democratic countries. It was not for nothing that Soviet diplomatic representatives in Berlin, after Reichsführer Hitler came into power, began to whisper among themselves, off the record: "Now we feel more and more at home here."

* * *

I recall the sense of anticipatory curiosity with which I left Moscow, five years ago, to go to Berlin. Inhumanity toward Jews, independent Protestant pastors, Social Democrats, Communists and liberals did not efface or soften my memories of Soviet Communist inhumanity toward kulaks, professors, engineers, Orthodox priests and sectarian preachers and, last but not least, dissidents within their own ranks. And National Socialist denunciations of communism sounded extremely hollow to me when the Third Reich was consciously or unconsciously paying the Soviet system the compliment of imitation in so many fields.

Politically, the German and Russian political systems, even at that time, were so similar that long experience in either was a guide to the understanding of the other. The essential technique of government in Berlin as in Moscow is unlimited propaganda plus unlimited terrorism.

The structure of government is also amazingly similar. The National Socialist Party in Germany, like the Communist Party in Russia, is the sole legal political organization. Neither of these organizations is a political party in the ordinary sense of the word; it is rather considered an assembly of the elite, with a special mission to rule. At the head of each party is a leader, spelled Führer in German and Vozhd in Russian.

Each ruling party, with its host of affiliated youth and other organizations, spreads its tentacles throughout the country, organizes its groups in factory, shop, and office, so that organized opposition is certain to be detected before it gains much ground. The penalties for disagreement are also the same: for lesser offenses the concentration camp, for more serious ones execution.

* * *

Often the same spirit finds different external methods of expression. The treatment of the Jews in Germany, which at that time had not reached the extremes of later years, was a milder version of the Soviet treatment of the kulaks, or well-to-do peasants. The similar conception of "liquidating" a whole category of people was directed against a race in Germany, against a class in the Soviet Union.

One had the same feeling in Germany as in Russia of a systematic blotting out of the individual personality, of a conscious effort to create a robot population which would think, feel, and act just as the levers of the huge propaganda system might be pulled. Everything was done in the mass, in collective groups, so that the individual was left with a minimum of opportunity for analysis and reflection.

The reaction to the regime of different age groups was also strikingly similar. It was the generation under 30 that dis-

(Continued on page 13)

Roosevelt As An Issue

Many Dislike Aggrandizement of the Presidential Office, While Administration Is Reconciled To Partial Success With Congress

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE MANY pretentious ways of describing the national political situation upon the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. You could say that the good old American system of checks and balances is in effect again. You could speak of the restoration of co-ordinate Congressional authority. You could point out the revival of the Grand Old Party. You could say: "Back to the Constitution."

Yet the facts are somewhat simpler. An American President, a dominant and aggressive political leader, approaches the end of his second term. There is something of a political reaction against his rule, and a crucial contest has begun over his succession. The shadow of the third term has hung over this session of Congress. One issue alone has dominated. It is pro- or anti-Roosevelt, now and in the future.

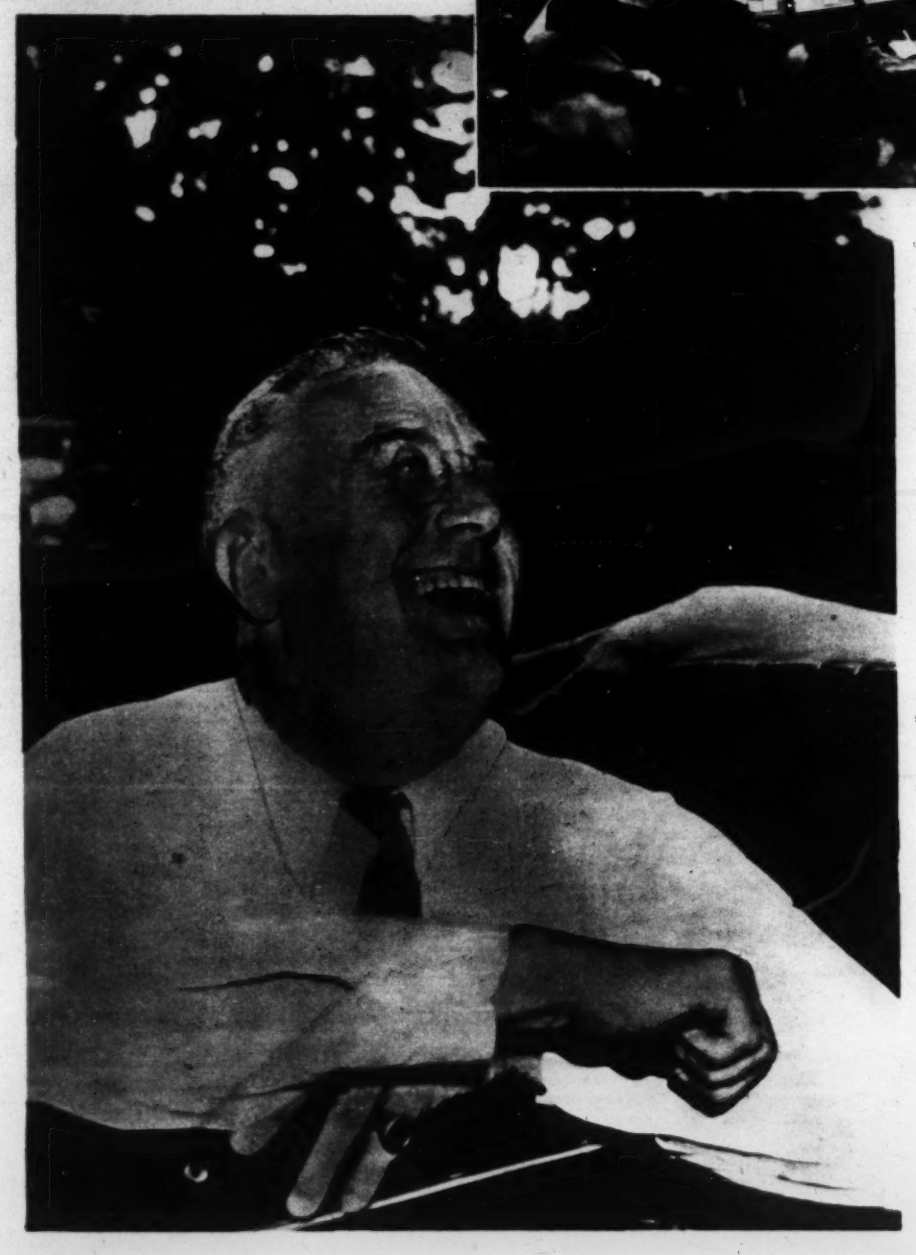
And yet what do the terms pro- and anti-Roosevelt mean? Many things to many people. To some, the dominant question is the President's own aggrandizement of the Presidential office, with all it implies. Passionate opposition to Mr. Roosevelt personally has waxed high, just as it has done with all strong American executives before him: Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Lincoln, Jackson, Jefferson and so on. Vituperative abuse, unlimited hatred, of "that man in the White House" is nothing new in American history; you can even find the same phrases recurring from Jefferson's day to the present.

It is significant, too, that most such abuse has been levelled against Presidents who made their claim—and in some cases have been historically adjudged to be—"friends of the people." Established economic interest, little and big, has furnished fuel for the flames of personal attack. But this is not to brush aside as altogether selfish or emotional such hostility. The case against Mr. Roosevelt rests on more fundamental grounds, when it is permitted to do so. Conservative and cautious Americans, both politically and economically, do not like his way of doing things.

And latterly, as of 1939, the opposition to him has widened and ramified impressively. Democrats who hitherto supported the President are leaving him steadily.

Why? Because many of them fear the third term, fear the unpredictable Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for four years more, are anxious to see power pass into less volatile hands. Unquestionably, one prime political emotion of the Nation today is weariness at so much Federal Governmental activity. Many people want a breathing spell just for its own sake.

There are, therefore, many who have supported the New Deal so far, but want no more early extensions. A significant number of Democrats in Congress would fall into this group. And they feel that to warn the President against going farther, to warn him against a third term, it has been necessary at this session to vote with the Republicans in opposition.



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There are many other reasons for anti-Roosevelt feeling today. Many people are particularly alarmed by finances: by the continuing rise of deficits, by the new talk of double-budgets and recovery-spending which seem to some common men as simply trick phrases for further red ink, for furture election funds and economic experiment.

All in all, one can define three major political positions today: first, those who are against most of the New Deal in all its works, who want it stopped and do not care how far reaction and repeal go. Second are those who accept most of the New Deal, do not want it nullified, but want it to pause and quiet down. Third are those who feel that our national problems are yet unsolved, that the New Deal has not gone far enough, and feel that it must press on into fields scarcely charted yet.

Any of these three groups, certainly, would hold majority power in the United States.

And the real test of the political future is whether the middle group will swing toward reaction or toward pressing-on. Indications of the departing Congress were that the group now swings backward. But can reaction, once it sets in, be stopped? Will not nullification and repeal follow in its train? Those are the big questions of the year ahead.

Mr. Roosevelt sits at the center of the situation. He first wants to save the New Deal, presumably he also wants to move ahead. To win, he must carry the second and third groups with him. If public opinion seems too set against progressing ahead, will the President seek to entrench his gains with the second group—holding what he has and leading progress to future opportunities? Would public opinion trust him in such an appeal? Or would it feel that stability and quiet were impossible under a Roosevelt?

Now let us consider the President's actual present situation. Last year's mid-term elections were fought under circumstances all unfavorable to the President. Any President expects to lose strength midway in his second term if not his first. But last year we were in the midst of a new depression, a distinctly poor lot of local New Deal candidates were in the field, the Republicans were still far behind their normal minimum strength and were due for a natural increase, and Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers made many mistakes, notably in their ineffective "purge" efforts. As a result, the President lost much strength in Congress; it is a wonder, looking back, that he did not lose more.

When the session opened in January, it was obviously going to be a rebellious Congress. And again, the wonder is that the President succeeded in getting through as many potentially important bills as he did. Some of his defeats, as on foreign-policy legislation, may turn out to be profitable to him in the end. In short, the actual balance of Congress—while it contains many serious blows to Mr. Roosevelt—did not turn into anything like a rout.

Consider the useful and important legislation which the Administration did secure. It obtained:

All departmental budgets, with only the appropriations for WPA seriously cut and changed.

Nearly everything it wanted in the way of national defense—a staggering re-armament program.

A Government reorganization bill unmatched in previous American history, and, if short of what the President wanted, nonetheless of immense utility and long-continuing significance.

Extension of monetary authority, even if after a sharp struggle.

Reciprocal taxation of Federal and State salaries.

Tremendously potent amendments to

(Continued on page 12)

Dynamo of Political Change

National Socialist Germany, Maintaining Its War Economy Despite Pressures Manifested in Food Cards and Inflation, Seen as Eventually Bound to Take a New Course

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor

EUROPE TODAY IS obsessed with a riddle: What happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object? Europe, thinking in terms of power, naturally applies the physicist's riddle to its political situation, labeling Germany the force, Britain the object, and getting an inevitable smash as its answer.

The surest thing about that picture is that no such inevitability exists. Simple physical equations seldom fit complex human relationships. Moreover, those with eyes to see will refuse to accept as basically true a picture which leaves the power of good out of account. They have discovered some of the mental causes making for conflict and know that with those removed there would be no smash. For the same reasons I am convinced that National Socialist Germany is not an irresistible force. I believe it will shatter itself against the fundamental ideal—still imperfectly realized in the democracies—that man can prove himself the son of God and capable of self-government.

Yet we shall deal more intelligently with the present situation if we understand how peoples are thinking and political forces are operating. It is only accurate to say that in the arena of world politics Britain is the core of resistance and Germany is the dynamo of change. It is well to avoid the wishful thinking which expects—although evidences of positive peacemaking are lacking—to be saved somehow from its fears. In this category must be classed the six-years' hope that the Hitler revolution would soon exhaust itself or be overthrown by dissatisfied Germans. From all I could see in a short visit, from all I was told by long-time students of the German scene, neither end is in sight.

Certainly the Germany I saw gave no appearance either of economic exhaustion or of deep political unrest. First impressions of the visitor are likely to be favorable—if only because what he sees is so much better than he had expected. I saw great activity, both military and civilian, and should say there is more work being done in the Reich than anywhere in Europe. In outward appearance the country is more alive, much less dreary than in the early post-war or inflation years.

By officials—and by an American who has been studying the Reich's food supplies—I was told that the country is under terrific pressures. I saw fruit markets that had almost no fruit. Some days, when a barter trade has been made, there are grapefruit, some days, when Franco has paid a war debt, there are Spanish oranges. And I saw ration cards for butter, eggs, coffee, and pork. I was at a luncheon table where the guests were enviously asking the host to give them the name of his "meat bootlegger"; they said sometimes if they ordered chicken on Monday—and had a "stand-in" with the butcher's daughter—they could get it for Saturday.

I know that there are shortages of several important materials. Of iron, some of which must be imported, and of coal, which has only to be dug, there seems never to be enough. The head of governmental construction projects explained not long ago that the most serious shortage was wood. And while there has been good success with some of the synthetic products—the rubber is a bit brittle, but is said to withstand heat and oil better than natural rubber—all are costly. Yet I believe Germany's economic desperation is exaggerated both by party leaders—as a justification for expansion and for "emergency measures" to "co-ordinate" the Czech economy—and by democratic critics of the régime—who hope it will break down.

In some lines business is so active as to resemble a boom. Some of this may be caused by fears of inflation—there is almost no gold backing for the currency—but the amount of building going on is impressive. No "exhausted" country could do it. And no one watching the bargain hunters in a Berlin department store or a crowded Nuremberg "five-and-ten" could believe the Nation anywhere near economic collapse. A Berlin banker explained to me how some of the frozen debts are thawing a bit, indicating an actual improvement in that respect. And I can hardly see "the reported shortage" of labor as a weakness. If there are too many jobs, some road building or other public works can be suspended for a time.

In England I heard people say concerning Germany: "You can end a war on bread cards, but you can't start one." Yet I believe no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that economic hardships are such as to cause a revolt or either prevent or cause a war. Old residents in Germany confirm this view. Food is the thing which comes closest to the people as a whole. Let's consider two things about the German food situation:

1. Part of the shortage is due to governmental storing of supplies for use in case of war. All are ready to practice some self-denial for such a patriotic purpose. And where hardships seem too severe restrictions are relaxed.

2. The Germans care more about quantity than quality of food. For instance, workers' families don't demand oranges, because they've never been accustomed to them; few will insist on one meat if another is available. No great part of the German people will falter merely because they have black bread to eat.

Now as to political discontent. It is common knowledge that the small traders in Germany are restless under a multitude of regulations. Many workers are ill pleased with the new 10-hour day for static wages which buy less and less. It is widely said, too, that there is much resentment over the spoiling of the civil service, the displacing of a notably honest officialdom by favoritism or corruption. I asked whether the millions of Communists in Germany before 1933 had been converted to the other brand of totalitarianism, and was told many of them are "beefsteak Nazis"—brown outside, red inside. There is plenty of evidence that the press is distrusted; many of the subterranean jokes deal with "canned news." Some people will confess they haven't read a German paper in years, and Swiss friends related how Germans crossing the border on some temporary errand make a dash to see the outside newspapers. More and more people are listening to the German-language broadcasts from England.

There is—as everywhere—some complaint with taxes. A gardener said he made eight marks a day and the Government took three. Many Germans, although able to point out grievous wrongs inflicted on their country by Versailles and welcoming reforms achieved by National Socialism, still do not like the treatment of the Jews or the lack of civil liberties. Some sections of the Protestant ministry still resist the régime, and the continued detention of Niemöller after acquittal by a court does not set well with ordinary

(Continued on page 12)

THE SCHLEIZ-BAYREUTH AUTO ROAD, A REICH IMPROVEMENT

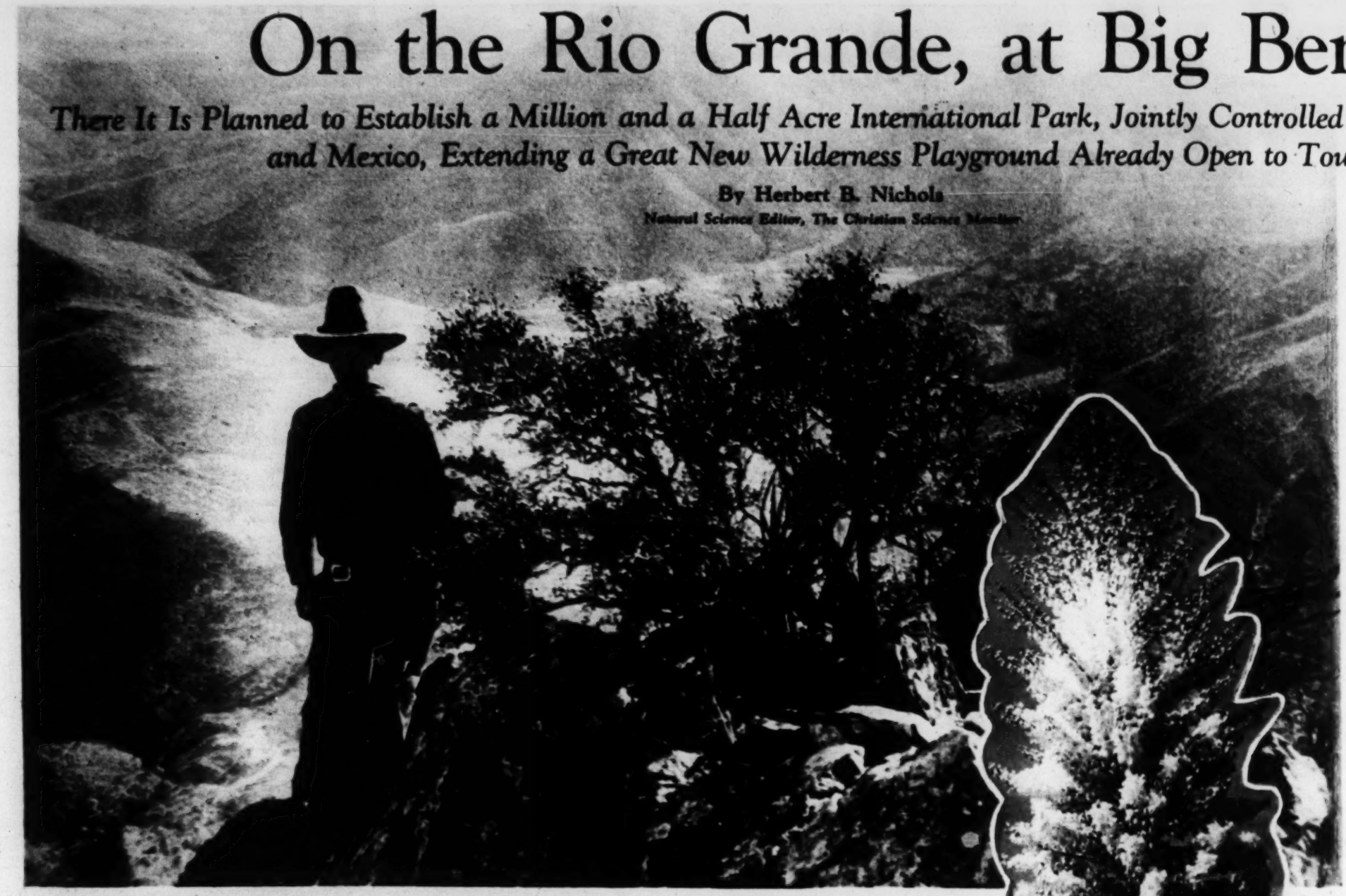
Photos from European

On the Rio Grande, at Big Ben

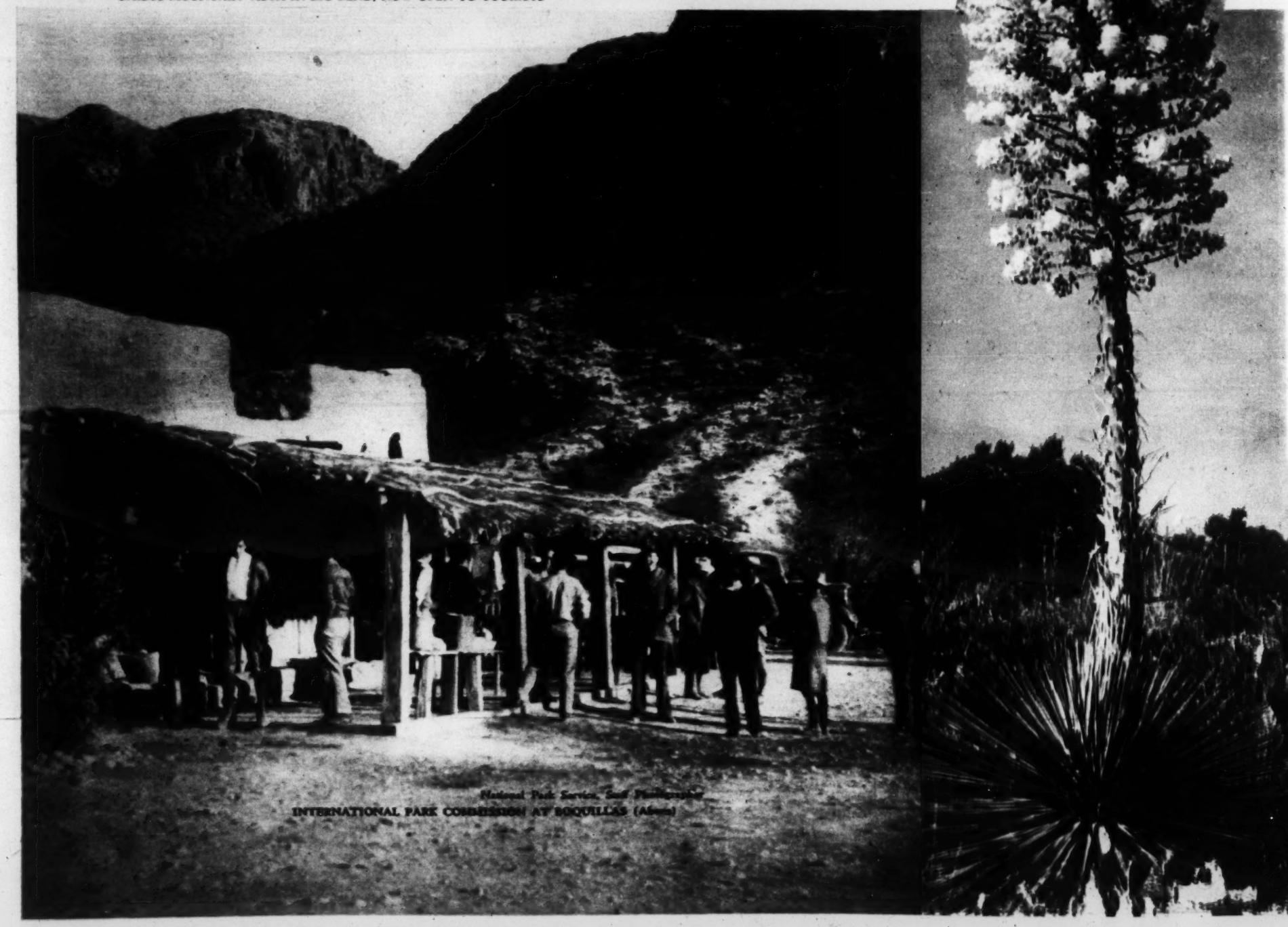
There It Is Planned to Establish a Million and a Half Acre International Park, Jointly Controlled b and Mexico, Extending a Great New Wilderness Playground Already Open to Touri

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor, The Christian Science Monitor



CHISOS MOUNTAIN VISTA IN BIG BEND, NOW OPEN TO TOURISTS



National Park Service, Staff Photographer

INTERNATIONAL PARK COMMISSION AT BOQUILLAS (Above)

Bend

ontrolled by the United States
n to Tourists

WHERE THE RIO GRANDE makes a Big Bend in its southeast trek to the Gulf, more than 1,000,000 acres, ranging from flat, sandy desert to lush mountains, has been set aside as America's newest National Park. Before the program is completed, half as much land again is expected to be added, while south of the river boundary, Mexico plans to set aside 500,000 acres, the whole to form a great international park united by a bridge across the Rio Grande and a network of roads.

Texas has been trying for many years to preserve the State's last frontier in its native ruggedness. The plan for adding the triangular-shaped region to the National Park System was accepted in Congress back in 1936, but it has taken all this time for the State to acquire title to the necessary land and hand this over to the Federal Government, since the original bill provided that the United States should not have to buy any of the land and could secure it only by public and private donations. The Texas Legislature took care of this provision in June, and title to 790,000 acres now rests with the Department of the Interior.

* * *

Big Bend National Park had among its distinguished visitors, during May, two bus loads of world-famous astronomers, several natural science writers and officials of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, makers of the new 82-inch telescope for McDonald Observatory, the world's second largest. All were attending dedication exercises and an astronomical symposium on Mt. Locke and took in the Big Bend area as a side trip for pleasure. From Alpine the party motored to Marathon, filled the tanks with gasoline and drove to the CCC camp (not in use) and museum in the shadow of the flat-topped peak of Casa Grande, picnicking and returning by the same route the same day.

Yucca plants all in flower studded the hills like opals in an Incan crown. Yellow and rose-colored cacti, gay, scarlet-flowered candlewood and many unfamiliar xerophilous plants provided color on the sandy plain that is the heart of the region. Fossil trees and broken fragments of petrified wood, though not as numerous as in the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona, could be easily found.

Today, only one road runs through the Big Bend. It is of gravel, leads from Marathon south, branches to Boquillas just before it climbs into the mountains, crosses the divide near Casa Grande, and takes one back to Route 90 (main route between San Antonio and El Paso), via Terlingua and Alpine. Road crews are encamped along the way and much praise is due them for the excellent task they have accomplished in building and maintaining the present highway. There are no railways.

A large variety of minerals are known to exist in the Big Bend, including silver, copper, quicksilver, gold, tin, lead, sulphur, and some coal. The only towns in the area have been established at Terlingua and Study Butte, 25 miles west of the Chisos (Ghost) Mountains, where quicksilver is mined. A cold drink, gasoline station, and curio shop right plumb in the middle of the area about closes the list of enterprising groups settling there.

The museum, rich in relics of the region, holds articles unearthed by the CCC during studies. Many have been identified by National Park Service historians as things used by early Indians or prehistoric dwellers. The romance of the old frontier still lingers in this last great wilderness of Texas.

* * *

Relics of pre-diluvian days are there, giant dinosaurs, petrified oysters 40 inches in diameter, and the shells of many extinct sea animals. There is an abundance of wild life too. More than 200 species of birds have been listed and 60 different kinds of mammals—the cougar, black bear, deer, gray fox, beaver, racoon, peccary, coyote, lynx, and badger.

One feature of the park that is bound to please is its accessibility all through the year. Though snow falls in the mountains during the mild winter, there is never enough to discourage winter visitors.

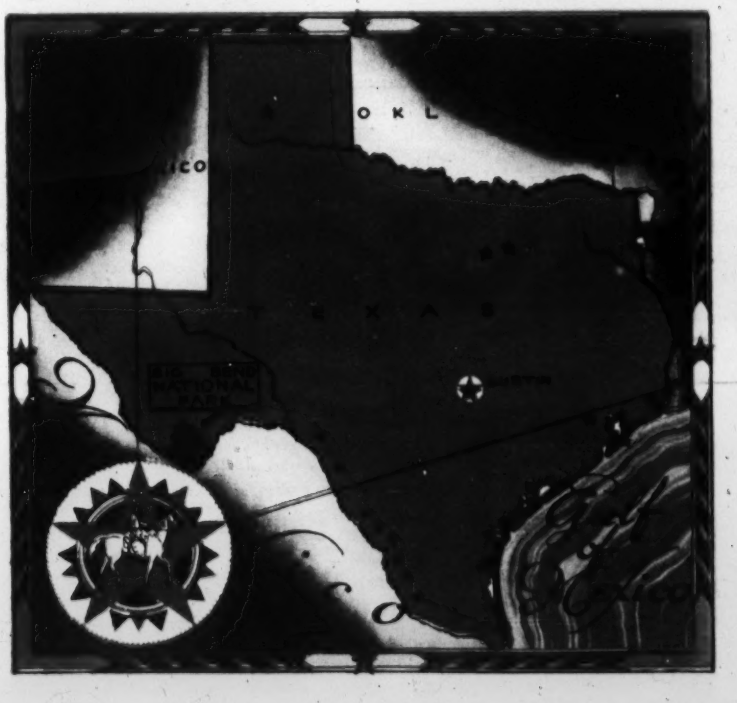
The entire region covering most of Brewster and part of Presidio counties was surveyed jointly, a few years ago, by a commission of the United States and Mexico. Tentative plans were outlined then. Col. Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the United States National Park Service, headed the party, assisted by Ariosto García, representing the Mexican Government.

Probably the best known peaks are Mesa Grande and Mt. Emory, a huge pair of volcanic origin pushed up through ancient beds of limestone, once sea bottom. Today, the two types of rock stand out in marked contrast with each other, the strata being distinguishable at great distances. The region south of the Rio Grande, to be used in the Mexican contribution to the greater project, is much the same sort of territory as in the north. Mt. Emory, approximately 8,000 feet tall, is the highest peak in the Big Bend, named after the discoverer, Major William Emory, who traversed the region in 1852, heading the Boundary Survey Expedition. Probably even he saw little of the long Santa Helena Canyon of the Rio Grande, said never yet to have been fully explored from one end to the other.

* * *

The Park boundaries are still subject to modification, but the present plan counts on the addition of some 300,000 acres in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Coahuila.

Though the center of the area is a vast sandy plain, hot and perfectly flat except for "dips" here and there where the road crosses an unusually dry stream bed, the Chisos Mountains to the south are rich in tall trees, running water, and birds and mammals seldom seen elsewhere. Among the trees are long-leaf pine, pinon, live oak, white oak, fir, juniper, spruce, cedar, and Arizona cypress. Rare wild flowers and vines grow in the canyons.



IN SANTA HELENA CANYON, ONE OF THREE CUT BY THE RIO GRANDE

Acme

Among the New Books

The Christian Church in the World Today

Essential Christianity, by Samuel Angus. New York: Macmillan. $3.

FROM AN UNUSUALLY broad experience in widely-separated parts of earth the author of this book has gained a breadth of view not commonly found in typical religious writers of the day. At present professor of New Testament and Historical Theology in the University of Sydney, he counts among his experiences education in universities in Ireland, Germany, Scotland, and America. He has performed professorial duties at Columbia, Yale, and other American institutions. He is also author of several important volumes on various phases of religion. Out of this rich and deep experience he speaks with an understanding which is impressive, and a liberalism which is as refreshing as unusual.

* * *

Dr. Angus is a liberal in theology. He proclaims the necessity for individual thought and action in gaining the "mind of Christ" and in making the Christian spirit practical in a turbulent world society. He sees many failures of the Christian Church to interpret aright the sacred Scriptures and in consequence the failure of the Church to Christianize the world. The need is for unity in Christ. Christianity has been divisive to its own defeat.

In the new theology which is envisaged, the author holds that Christ (Jesus) will be approached as the solution to problems rather than as a problem himself. There will be less discussion and microscopic examination of the man Jesus, more gaining of the true understanding of his message; in the spirit, not in the letter, lies the solution of humanity's problems. And he avers that the pertinent question for the Christian is not, "Is my theology the same as that of Nicaea or Chalcedon? of the Tridentine Council or the Westminster Assembly? or Would my theological opinions and convictions command a majority vote in an ecclesiastical court? His concern would rather be, What would the Church and the World be like if all Christians were like me?" This challenge properly carried out brings the seeker face to face with the practical value of his own religious concepts. It sets him evaluating his own position in the Christian World.

Dr. Angus conceives that God's revelations to man are continuous. As God spoke through His Son, so He speaks today in the great moral issues which face the world. Adherence to an enforced and superficial uniformity, the negation of spiritual freedom, has been another cause for the failure of Christianity to do the works performed and proclaimed by its Founder. Such rigid adherence to dogmas and set rituals requires an ecclesiastical bureaucracy to enforce it, and as a result a situation arises which leads to the strangulation of the very purpose the Church was founded to protect. Unity is an essential of Christianity, but the unity must be upon the few fundamentals demanded by Jesus—the fundamentals which are requisite to the spiritual life of man and in the solution of the debatable problems upon which so much of theological energy has been expended.

* * *

In an appealing chapter on "Christianity and Creed," the author discusses and deprecates the tendency through the centuries to the formation of and adherence to hard and fast doctrinal statements which become crystallized into set dogmas. In the strict adherence to these historic creeds has been lost much of the very essence of Christianity—the spiritual insight and power which insure salvation. Examples of simple statements of faith and belief are given and the relation of faith to creed is discussed.

The book sets forth courageously the author's concept of the needs of the Christian Church to examine itself and to adopt reforms in worship which he regards as essential to the success of Christianity. It is worthy of the careful attention of those who would understand the problems of the day in terms of humanity's needs. "'Essential Christianity' is an experience of life, the life of God in the souls of men." Here is a liberalism which neither goes over to the humanism of the day nor abandons strict adherence, but without dogma, to the teachings of the Founder of Christianity.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Vermont—A New Version

Vermont in the Making, 1750-1777, by Matt Bushnell Jones. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS—Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and the other stalwarts of early Vermont—are now, after years of glorification, being gently but firmly called to account. Their critic is Matt Bushnell Jones.

Seven years ago the ancient dispute as to whether New Hampshire ever had any jurisdiction in what is now Vermont came up again when the Supreme Court of the United States had to render a decision relative to certain hydroelectric plants on the western bank of the Connecticut River. In this connection the Supreme Court decided that an Order in Council of King George III, made in 1764, to the effect that New York extended east to the Connecticut River, was not a definition of a new boundary but confirmation of an old one. From this Mr. Jones argues that New Hampshire jurisdiction never could have extended beyond the Connecticut.

* * *

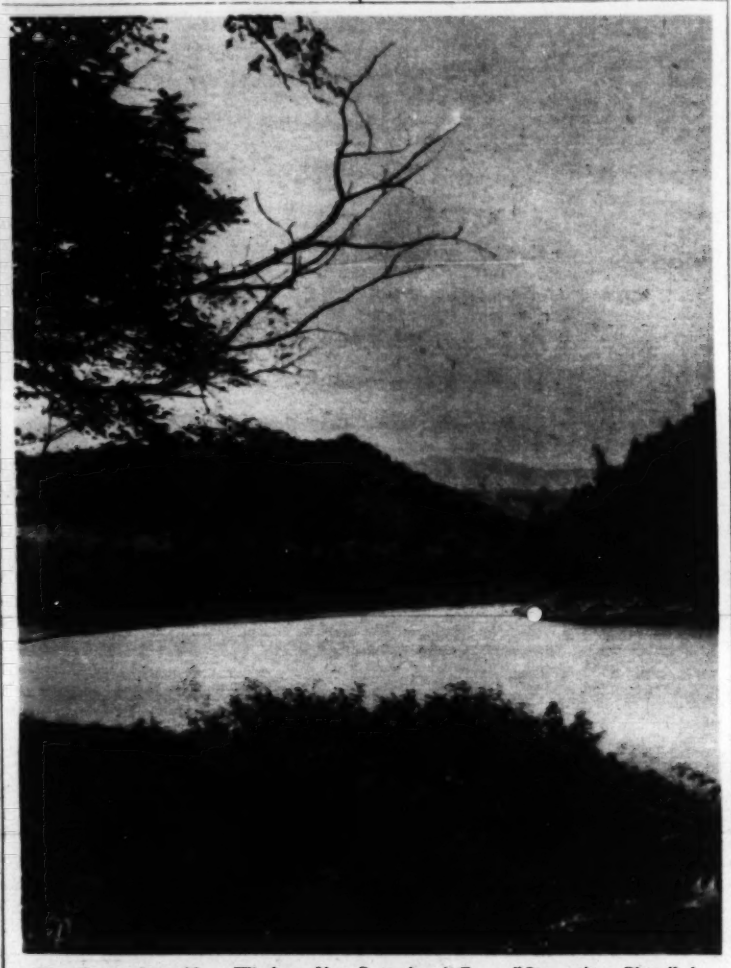
The region which ultimately became the State of Vermont was debatable land. There Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire and a man with an eye for the main chance, began in 1750 to make lavish grants to relatives, political associates, and others, including himself, on the assumption that New Hampshire's western boundary was continuous with that of Massachusetts. Most of his grantees did not settle but sold their land in small parcels to men of small means. Meanwhile New York had already made some overlapping grants, and in 1763 a royal proclamation permitted officers and soldiers of the recent French War to take up land there.

After the Order in Council in 1764 declared the Connecticut River to be the eastern boundary of New York, some of the Wentworth grantees had their titles confirmed by New York, but the fee asked was so large that the speculators who had received large grants from Wentworth and had bought up many of the soldiers' holdings could not afford to have their titles thus confirmed. These speculators, such men as the Allens, the Robinsons, Jehiel Hawley, and James Breckinridge, were men of great determination. They were land poor and their credit was strained to the utmost. They became the leaders of the revolt against New York jurisdiction.

* * *

The matter, confusing enough from the outset, became more involved with the changing policies of each succeeding New York governor and with the protracted and contradictory efforts of the British authorities to work out a solution. It brought fresh land surveys, evictions, rioting, and arrests, until the American Revolution gave all parties something else to think about and gave the New Hampshire Grants a chance to form a new state—a state forced to maintain itself as an independent republic for 14 years.

Sympathy has long been with the small farmers who cleared their land and built their houses and could not get clear titles. No wonder they were willing instruments of revolt in the hands of the great land-grabbers. One merit of the revolt is that its object was accomplished at a minimum of expense and suffering. Mr. Jones does not lack sympathy for the resident pioneers, but his emphasis is on the illegality of the New Hampshire Governor's grants and on the refusal of the men who held thousands of acres to ask New York to confirm their titles. In their defense it should be added that after 1767 the British Government forbade New York governors to issue any more confirmatory patents, an order obeyed by some of the governors and disregarded by others, with the result that confusion became worse confounded. W. K. R.



The Connecticut, Near Windsor, Vt.; Reproduced From "Connecticut River," by Marguerite Allis (Putnam), Which Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 5

Chemistry and Agriculture

Farmward March: Chemurgy Takes Command, by William J. Hale. New York: Coward McCann. $2.

CHEMURGY is what this book is about. It is an idea that is apt to become more familiar, though one may hope the word itself will not outlast this book. Chemurgy means growing chemicals to industrial ends. It is a chemist's prediction of the future of agriculture. By making farming the laboratory of chemical industry, the chemist expects chemurgy to save the world, not necessarily for democracy.

The chemist—that is, Dr. Hale, who is a man of parts in the chemical world—is not much interested in democracy. He gives all his current praise to the efforts of the undemocratic governments. Their concern to become self-sufficient and to subordinate political and social procedure to their basic organic needs seems to the chemist to make sense. He hails them as the "scientific" lands and demands for them a place in the sun. By this he means literally a share of the tropics, and he calls on the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese to yield a share of the sunny lands to Germany, Japan, and Italy in the interest of a "more scientific" world.

The chemist shares the impatience of the totalitarian mind with the conventional politics and economics of the democracies. When chemurgy takes command, his prediction is that every land will be so self-sufficing that international trade will have no value. To hasten the day he supports the highest of protective tariffs, particularly on chemical imports. As a corollary to the coming of the age of chemical-wrought self-sufficiency he sees the end of the power of the international banker, the termination of man's fetish for the gold standard, and a revolution in taxation.

The promise of chemurgy within the production area affected by chemistry itself is that there will be no more agricultural surplus and no more unemployment when the land is applied to the production of the raw materials of industry. Dr. Hale sees a reversal of the cityward trend of the last century. Normal employment will be in relation to the land, and its significant production will be cellulose, vegetal oils, and fuel alcohol. This agricultural alcohol will replace petroleum in running motors as soon as the agricultural product is given a free chance in competition with gasoline, Dr. Hale asserts.

The chemist has no more use for "economic soothsayers," by which he means New Dealers, than for international bankers. But he proposes to modify capitalism to circumvent the Communists. He would have stockholders yield 25 per cent of their dividends to encourage the brain and brawn of production. If chemistry is to rule the world so soon as Dr. Hale thinks, there should be a good market for public relations men to persuade nonchemical citizens that chemurgy is a sufficient substitute for centuries of striving toward democracy, freedom of trade, peace among nations, civil liberties, and all that.

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Sir Ian Hamilton Looks Back at His Boyhood—A London Letter

When I Was a Boy, by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Faber. 18s
Robert Louis Stevenson, by Stephen Gwynn. Macmillan. 6s.
The Island of Zeus, by Ralph Brewster. Duckworth. 15s.
The Child in the Crystal, by Lady Sybil Lubbock. Cape. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

I HAVE BEEN TRYING to think of a general who has written an interesting book and I have failed. So, for the moment, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton stands alone. His account of his Scottish boyhood and the conventional youth of a rich boy sent into the army from the fifties of last century onward has an eccentric vitality and attractiveness.

The kind of wild childhood which Sir Ian describes, rightly savoring his own theatrical touches in the native manner—see Stevenson: the Scots are always amusingly aware of themselves—is entirely gone. The aristocratic or, rather, clan feeling of the great landowners gave a very real degree of freedom from class barriers. Class-consciousness is a middle-class invention and the barriers are certainly higher than they were in Sir Ian's boyhood. His childhood, one gathers, was bounded on the one hand by entrancing aunts with funny names and formidable servants like Mrs. Miller, the cook.

* * *

What strikes him now, as it must also strike the reader, is the completeness of the family on this big estate. It was a world of its own. There was an uncle for every emergency, a committee of experts. Over money, this one presided; over morals, another; there was one for religion, another who "knew the world." Each remained dormant, so to speak, until his moment came. Even the inevitable unsuccessful uncle, constantly subsidized, always in a mess, had his peculiar gift. He knew—very important—a good deal about dogs. And grandfather presided and had the special function of administering a "penty," or flick on the nose, to those who spilled their porridge on the tablecloth.

Sir Ian is not a pious writer; he is honest and does not smarm the tang out of life or his relations. His picture of the family Sunday, a day of overeating sandwiched between two-hour sermons, for example, is grand entertainment. He is balanced, kindly, and spirited, and later, when he comes to his school days and the time he spent in Germany during the Franco-Prussian War, there is a racy, simple steadiness about his tale which is entirely captivating. The German sense of hierarchy he naturally admired. He has an evident feeling for the German character, though he is writing of a Germany which has gone as surely as the Scottish life he describes.

One finds, of course, the same Scottish feeling for style in R. L. Stevenson, and Mr. Stephen Gwynn's succinct, admiring, and meaty biography for the English Men of Letters series brings this out. The elaborateness of the Scots, he says, comes from the powerful cultural tradition of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The style in Stevenson, however, did become stylish, and now the same cloud which covers Meredith covers R. L. S. Mr. Gwynn faces this fact and he manages to sort out the Stevenson who meant so much as a person to his time. He was one of those few writers who do raise this personal feeling. His courage and his craftsmanship, his capacity to put up a fight, even though he did it all, as it seems to us, with an awkward suggestion of staginess, did move the imagination of his contemporaries. He was a gregarious man, where we have become solitaries; a sermonizer, and we like our sermons drastic nowadays and in the prophetic manner. For one of the sermonizing and grandiloquent temperament, he did not have very much to say. I hadn't looked at my Stevenson for many years, and some of the quotations in this book are a shock.

* * *

There is another autobiography of a Victorian childhood by Lady Sybil Lubbock, which stands sedately beside Sir Ian's. Here is pedestrian England, the warmth of a pleasant, decorous, closely guarded family life. Again, one notes how completely this life has gone. The rich no longer want it and the rest of us don't get it. The mistake seems to be to think that because the old life with the old virtues has disappeared, that there are no virtues and satisfactions in the life where the family no longer dominates.

The last book this week is a travel book about Crete. Mr. Brewster, who was lively about Athos, is harassed, jumpy, personal, worried, intuitive, and adventurous on his present island. Money and donkeys were his chief troubles. There is to my mind too much talk in this book, but between his groans as he sits in his sodden tent, waiting for the rain to stop or his donkey to get up or for someone to send him money, there is a valuable picture of the island and its famous Minoan remains. If you like your remains served up in this undeniably lively personal way, Mr. Brewster is the man.

V. S. PRITCHETT

JACKET DESIGN FOR "LISTEN FOR THE VOICES"

Voices of Concord

Listen for the Voices, by Anne Colver. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

ANNE COLVER, in "Listen for the Voices," has attempted something new in writing about a town that for a hundred years has been an important bibliographical item. That Concord, home of the shot heard round the world and of philosophers, could be approached from a new angle and that the new treatment could result in so pleasing a novel is surprising.

A novel the book is, in that it is made up of the words and deeds of fictional characters; but it is also biography, in that famous Concordians say and do, in its pages, things that history has recorded of them. The book is really an inside view of what was going on among those residents of Concord whom history did not mention, the way their domestic complications, their twists of temperament and character, were interweaving and working out, and what they thought of the great ones who were living in their midst and making their town a mecca for literary and faddistic pilgrims.

* * *

The story does not center in any one character, though possibly Laura Simpson, village librarian and wife of a teacher in the Academy, comes as near unifying the tale as any. Laura was the kind of person of whom Concord enthusiasts were made. She admired Emerson, basked in the sunshine of the great, wholeheartedly believed in the liberal teachings that emanated from the Concord coterie.

On the other hand, there were persons like Mrs. Hart, wife of the Academy principal, who seldom read a book and never considered a so-called modern theory except to deride it. All in all, there must have been a good many of those objectors, persons who thought their town would have been better off if it had not attracted men and women from all the world with views to promulgate. Such depreciators, besides Mrs. Hart, were the Conrads, who represented Concord's retired businessmen; Mrs. Fortune, who ran a shop for ladies' accessories modeled on Godey's fashion notes, and Dr. Glasgow's Southern wife, who thought all that fuss and pother over ideas an utter bore.

* * *

While Emerson philosophized, at times making hay or taking his children to swim in Walden Pond, and at times spending earnest evenings of debate with Theodore Parker; while Thoreau glided Indian-like over field and woodland and at times berated the village storekeeper for selling boots that were not pegged with iron; while the Alcotts found Bronson's particular kind of thinking something for which the world was not yet ready to pay him a living wage, and, according to the gossip of women like Mrs. Hart, had to leave Concord because they could not pay their bills—while these more observed affairs were going on, Miss Harriette Daly was trotting home from her dressmaking to give Papa, aged 93, the village news; old Mrs. Moore, confined to her room, was wishing her daughter Caroline would give her some time to herself, and Katherine Hart and her young husband were trying to emancipate themselves from a mother-in-law. These familiar situations are not fully worked out, the characters are sketched rather than developed, but such material convinces the reader that Concord was a real place in the eighteen forties and fifties, much more than do the quotations from contemporary Concord writings that head the chapters. Both, however, are voices of Concord.

The International Yearbook

The New International Yearbook, edited by Frank H. Vizetelly and Charles Earle Funk. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $6.25.

AMID THE MANY ATTEMPTS to devise new forms of yearbooks, it is pleasant to have that time of year come round when the New International Yearbook makes its appearance. It has long occupied a space among the indispensables on any serious reference shelf. And this year's contribution will be no exception to the rule.

The editors have made no change in the already-proved methods of compilation. The pressure of news events has necessitated some compression to provide the added space needed for the elaboration of those departments which deal with diplomatic and political developments. But almost without exception, classifications of more technical than general interest have been sacrificed. The result is a good balance without loss of comprehensiveness, permitting, for example, the devotion of 11 pages to the history of Czechoslovakia during the days of Munich.

It may be argued by some proponents of the newer style in yearbooks that the International lacks interpretation. Certainly the record of the Munich accord is given without either heat or assessment of blame. Such interpretation as there may be resides essentially in the selection of detail and in the decision as to what quotations from texts and speeches are to be included.

But research workers who use yearbooks for their primary purpose—which is for factual information—will appreciate the International's presentation of the record without an attempt to read too much of historical judgment into it. Moreover, it is pleasant to find at least one remaining yearbook which is free from tendentious adverbs and meaningless adjectives.

Although Dr. Vizetelly's passing last year is recorded, his name is continued as one of the editors of the volume. As his co-workers point out, the plan and organization of the yearbook was so fully developed by Dr. Vizetelly that the editorial problem was essentially the carrying of these plans to completion. A number of new contributors have been added this year, and sports and architecture are included among the expanded classifications.

The Book Window

A Key to York, by Rosalie Slocum and Ann Todd (Harper, $2), is a guide that answers almost any question on "East side, West side, all around the town," being the door to "the many free things to do and, when there is a charge, those that are most worth the money" in a vast and varied city. There is even a whole sheaf of spots where you can just stand still and get a superb or fascinating view.

Beautiful Hawaii, by J. Walter McSpadden (Crowell, $2.50), gives some of the many reasons why visitors begin to smile in response to the friendly greetings of one of the friendliest and most delightful places in the world.

Chiang Kai-shek, by Hollington K. Tong (Shanghai: The China Publishing Company. 2 volumes. $6), clearly illustrates the advantages and the problems of "official" biography but presents one of the most detailed studies in English of the Chinese Generalissimo, including the official account of his capture and release in the "Sian affair."

A Satchel Guide to Europe, by William Day Crockett and Sarah Gates Crockett (Hougton Mifflin, $5). Fifty-fourth edition, revised; enlarged in 1924 from the forty-third annual edition of William J. Rolfe.

Hawaii, by Sydney A. Clark (Prentice-Hall, $3.50). For the traveler who wants to know what to do.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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..Dynamo of Political Change

(Continued from Page 7)

folk. And, of course, the Jews and Roman Catholics always form a nucleus of potential opposition. But it is a mistake to think of opposition in the usual political sense existing in Germany, or expect to find public opinion as it exists where speech is free and dissent is safe. Germany is a political vacuum. In it you can neither discover public opinion by ordinary means, nor can you gauge its effects.

I do not mean that there is no political discussion behind closed doors; even modern dictatorship can't stop people thinking. But where opinion has no hope of taking effect in action it tends to atrophy. And especially when accurate information, the very raw material of opinion, is so hard to come by. One hears the wildest fairy tales stated as sober fact. A highly intelligent official told me in all seriousness that the United States was buying up the whole Brazilian cotton crop just to keep Germany from getting it. Many humble people were surprised to learn that Mr. Roosevelt is not a Jew. Two educated men at dinner could not believe that the Polish Corridor is inhabited predominantly by Poles.

* * *

Of course, as was very clearly pointed out in "Mein Kampf," opinion fed on misinformation gets a terrific shock when the truth does penetrate. Thus last September, when almost at the last minute the German people began to sense that there might be war, they appeared stunned and hopeless, according to witnesses who were on the spot. But such opinion is not likely to be effective beforehand. It does not stop adventures which can lead to war. When I went to Germany I sought particularly to get—from all kinds of people—an answer to one question: "Do the German people realize that the people of a dozen other countries are afraid Germany will start a war?" The consensus of answers was: "Yes, but they don't feel they can do anything about it."

We do not accept the conclusion that this will always be so. Some day there will be an awakening in Germany. The humanity, honesty, and courage of Germans will throw off the yoke of a system which dares not trust itself to uncensored news or free elections. Even among a people little practiced in self-government, violence cannot permanently triumph over reason, somnambulism withstand the daylight of truth, or a materialistic racism stand before spiritual concepts. That awakening may be hastened by the support it receives from outside.

The thing we are likely to forget is that the Third Reich is a military, not a political, state. It has a party which, contrary to the meaning of the word, has become the whole, and is in effect the state. And the party is primarily a military organization, not a political one. Chancellor Hitler emphasized the difference between himself and mere civilian leaders just the other day, when he declared, "I am a soldier who sometimes puts on civilian clothes." Those who have attempted to deal with National Socialism in political terms—as the German Nationalists did internally and as democratic statesmen have externally—come to grief.

One of the keenest observers of the German scene, a long-time resident who loves the German people—as do all who have lived among them—contended that this military nature of the state causes it to be particularly concerned with any points of military opposition. He mentioned the Führer's speech of April 29, in which he listed the armaments of Czechoslovakia and declared they threatened the existence of the Reich. He believes that National Socialism will find it just as impossible to tolerate any military power in Poland or anywhere else in Eastern Europe—possibly in any part of the world—declaring that Nazi dreams are beyond anything ordinary folk could imagine.

* * *

This brings us to possibly the biggest of all questions about Germany: How far will expansion go? No one even in the "neutral" countries will now accept German statements as to "no further territorial demands." In September, 1938, Herr Hitler said that if the Czechs came asking to be taken in, Germany (once the Sudetenland was gained) would not have them; they were of another race. When I asked a German official if the Poles also were not entitled to "Lebensraum," he said, "They are an inferior race."

If neither race nor treaty sets a limit, what will? What I saw in Germany convinced me that at present a halt because of economic stringency or popular disapproval is unlikely. So far the National Socialist movement has grown and has won the tolerance or approval of Germans by one success after another against less militant opponents. A defeat would be disastrous. But so, too, might a failure to try once more.

So far, Herr Hitler has been marvelously accurate in his calculations, he has known that other states were not ready—in the last analysis—to resist seemingly small and plausible demands at the risk of war. He has known this even when the peoples themselves said, and doubtless thought they were ready for such a risk. Today, he must be far less sure, but appears bound to gamble. And those who can see only the easily visible factors of that game, in which millions have such vital stakes, will go on until National Socialism meets military defeat.

But others will hope that the peoples, face to face with war that will come into their very homes, get down to genuine appeasement. Human thought, so far unready for repentance, unwilling to take risks or make sacrifices for peace, may yet be moved to a fundamental change of base, uprooting the folly of fear, intolerance, and injustice, which alone block a general peace, made before rather than after a war.

Darien Leigh

WOMEN FARM WORKERS, GERMAN AUSTRIA

. . Roosevelt As An Issue

(Continued from Page 6)

the Social Security law, widening benefits to beneficiaries—who are also voters.

Ratification of TVA's peace with the utilities, which may greatly strengthen that important regional experiment.

Consider, next, what the Administration averted:

Actual revision of the Wagner Labor Act.

Serious weakening of the Wage-Hour Law.

Complete loss of control over WPA.

The Townsend Plan.

Then, on the other side of the picture, the Administration had these major defeats:

Blockade of neutrality legislation.

Dismemberment of lending program.

Authorization of various investigations—of the NLRB, of WPA, and by the Dies Committee.

Rejection of the cotton export subsidy plan, the fortification of Guam, the Florida Ship Canal, and a number of other minor matters.

In addition, the opposition scored many parliamentary pinpricks and transient victories which harried Administration morale and produced a substantial total effect.

Viewed in the light of the foregoing tabulations, the Administration record is by no means bad. Yet cool tabulations do not tell the whole story. In prestige, the Administration has certainly suffered more than this study would indicate. Its leadership on Capitol Hill was almost always on the run. President Roosevelt's shining invincibility is somewhat tarnished. A coalition of conservatives, with Vice-President Garner gleefully sitting at its center—taking his ease and listening to the ball game in the afternoon—has been able to dominate roll call after roll call.

Yet all this, and more too, was to have been expected. The wonder of the session is that toward the end Mr. Roosevelt regained his poise, began to laugh off his defeats and count his blessings, and prepared to travel enthusiastically across the country again. At one point, he was taking his defeats hard and there were ominous signs that he, like Mr. Hoover, was going to don the hair shirt. But he slipped out of it at the last minute.

The riddle of the political future remains as big as ever. Does the President intend to run for a third term? For a time, it looked as if his personal candidacy was the only possible way to perpetuate the New Deal, which is Mr. Roosevelt's greatest objective. Then came Paul V. McNutt, to be placed in high federal office and don a mantle of possible succession. For the first time a man presumably approved by the President appeared who has any chance at all of winning the Democratic nomination. It is, of course, by no means clear that the President would support Mr. McNutt for the Presidency after he has looked him over more closely. But Mr. McNutt is in the picture, and until the President declares his own intentions, he will probably remain there.

What the anti-Roosevelt forces will do about Mr. McNutt remains to be seen. He is by no means insupportable to them, for he is a practical politician and has never been a flaming New Dealer. And it is certain that if elected President he would not bow to the dictates of Hyde Park. He is persona grata to Southern Democrats, who know the unlikelihood of electing one of their own number to the Presidency. It is the extreme New Dealers, rather, who resent Mr. Roosevelt's favors to Mr. McNutt, and who will try to persuade the President himself to run for a third term instead of deferring to the Hoosier or anybody else.

* * *

The success of the anti-Roosevelt coalition in Congress sounds a note of warning to the New Dealers about the third term. It is hard to imagine, of course, that a President in office could not control enough delegations to secure his own renomination.

The Hatch bill, partly designed to prevent this result, may be a serious hindrance. Much depends on the enforceability of the bill. But even more depends on the President's practical political management. If, for example, James A. Farley were again managing the Roosevelt campaign for delegates, he could probably get substantial results, Hatch bill or no Hatch bill. But if the ill-fated political managers of the 1938 purge—Thomas G. Corcoran, Harold L. Ickes, Harry L. Hopkins, etc.—were handling the contest, their efforts would probably meet with substantial failure.

A full Roosevelt-Farley pacification, therefore, would be the most important single key to party harmony. Without it, a split within the Democratic Party is almost inevitable. If, following a split, the Republicans should nominate somebody easy for conservative Democrats to support, the election would be in great doubt.

Trying to guess which way Mr. Roosevelt will jump on the third term question is a baffling business. One prime guide, as mentioned above, is that above all else the President wants his New Deal policies to continue, not to be shipwrecked. Can he trust Paul McNutt, or anybody like him, to continue them? Who can guarantee it? Everything Theodore Roosevelt did still looms inordinately in his relative Franklin Roosevelt's memory, deeply imprinted there during his formative years. And Theodore Roosevelt's greatest political mistake, perhaps, was to believe that William Howard Taft would continue his policies. F. D. R. has acted time and again on T. R. precedents. He might be expected to profit now by T. R.'s mistake, and instead of handing his mantle over to another might avert grievous disappointment by keeping it snugly about himself. Moreover, the President has never hesitated to break traditions, he has unbounded confidence in his destiny and his hold on the great mass of voters. From all this it would be reasonable to assume that Mr. Roosevelt—some time next year—would cross his Rubicon and seek a third term.

The Republicans have had an exciting session, sticking closely together and winning many guerrilla skirmishes. Yet their basic position is weakened by lack of good Presidential timber. And their guerrilla victories have been often at the sacrifice of clear-cut principles. Parliamentary sharp practices are sometimes difficult to defend. Possibly the greatest Republican burden is over foreign policy. Although most party leaders outside Congress, and great Republican newspapers, supported the President on foregin policy, the leadership in Congress held the balance of power which defeated him. Although several Senators, like Wallace H. White and Warren R. Austin, were opposed to the arms embargo, they accepted responsibility for deferring action. This may turn out to have been a crucial mistake. It was strictly a vote of personal "no confidence" in Mr. Roosevelt, strictly a seizure of any stick to beat the dog. On a similarly illogical basis rested the Republican "deal" with the silverites which defeated the President—for one week—and stopped the purchase of foreign silver. But in the public mind sticks the memory of that unnatural alliance—and the silverites are not popular with eastern Republicans.

* * *

Yet, despite these disquieting notes, the Republicans have had a merry and encouraging time this session. Their morale is high, their legislative leadership more capable than for a long time. Their greatest handicap is the lack of Presidential timber. The perennial three—Vandenberg, Taft, Dewey—are no more impressive now than three months ago. The dark horses—Bricker, Barton, Bridges—have also failed to grip the public imagination. And, unless the tides of reaction run far more strongly than they have thus far, it will take more than a nobody to defeat the Democratic candidate next year, whoever he is.

However, enough was said earlier to show that harmony within Democratic ranks is far from certain or even probable. If President Roosevelt finally decides to seek a third term, in the long and tense period probably preceding his decision the party will be under severe strain. Under such circumstances, the Republicans' path of obvious wisdom would be to nominate a candidate and erect a platform calculated to attract dissatisfied Democrats. The task will not be altogether easy. On the other hand, if a conservative or compromise Democrat is nominated by that party, the Republican job will be even harder. Their principal hope then will be that once the pendulum starts swinging it is likely to swing the whole way.

It is not yet certain that the voters next year will be confronted with the real issue—the issue of the New Deal—the Roosevelt Issue. Possibly that question will be decided beforehand in the months ahead. Which will it be: a complete swingback with repeal and nullification, a halt and stabilization of present New Deal policies, or continued efforts in legislative and administrative experiment? The Democrats themselves can settle part of the issue; the whole nation will do the rest.

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MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION, MOSCOW

Alike in Essentials

William Henry Chamberlin

(Continued from Page 5)

played most enthusiasm — the generation that had been most easily caught up by mass propaganda methods. In the Soviet Union there was the additional factor that this generation had grown up almost completely cut off from the outside world, with no standards of comparison either in the life of prewar Russia or in the living conditions of foreign countries.

During the time of my stay in Germany there were important differences, as well as ironical similarities between the two dictatorships. The Soviet Union still laid more stress on the international, the Third Reich on the national, aspects of the revolutions which had brought them into existence. Russia was putting women into the factory, Germany was bringing them back to the home. (It was significant that the wishes of the women received secondary consideration in both countries; supposed state necessity took precedence over all other considerations.)

While differences and contrasts between the National Socialist and the Soviet regimes still exist, they have certainly become less real and less important during the last five years. The two regimes have been moving toward each other, until today the term "brown bolshevism" is a not inaccurate characterization of the National Socialist system, just as Josef Stalin's increasingly personal dictatorship might well be described as "red" fascism.

* * *

Consider, first, the changes in Germany. Private capitalism has not been abolished; but the state has become immensely the most powerful capitalist, regulating foreign trade, dictating prices, wages, and direction of investment to industry, bringing pressure on the peasant to raise specific crops and sell them at fixed prices.

A leveling process has unmistakably been in progress. The restrictions and deprivations which are summed up in the phrase, "Cannon instead of butter," have mainly affected the more well-to-do classes. The manual workers have benefited from such incidental features of Nazi policy as full employment and the subsidized holidays and outings of the "Kraft durch Freude" movement.

While Germany is thus becoming more proletarian, the Soviet Union is becoming more "bourgeois." The spread in wages and salaries between the higher officialdom and the lower-paid workers and peasants has widened. Just at the time when the Communist leaders have advanced the comforting theory that classes have been abolished in the Soviet Union, new class distinctions, based not on private profit, but on differential rewards in the state bureaucracy, are becoming more evident. Sudden merits are being discovered in Peter the Great, Ivan the Terrible, and other Tsars. The Soviet press is striking a new note of high-flown nationalism, very suggestive of Germany and Italy.

* * *

As the systems grow more similar in internal policy they show less tendency to come into conflict in the field of foreign relations. The sworn anti-communism of Germany and its allies, the sworn anti-fascism of the Soviet Union look more and more like superficial window dressing. Germany has fought "communism" in Czechoslovakia, a democratic state where respect for private property was combined with a healthy trade union and co-operative movement. Italy is finding "communists" among the mountaineers of Albania, "that rugged nurse of savage men," as Byron called the country. Japan is "fighting communism," not in the Soviet Union, but in China, where the Government had shifted its policy from endeavoring to destroy the Chinese Communists to bare toleration of their existence only a few months before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

As for the Soviet Union, there is nothing in its recent record to bear out its partisans' conception of it as the gallant anti-fascist crusader. Despite its vast undeveloped regions and its professed abhorrence of race prejudices, it has made no gesture of aid to the victims of Herr Hitler's racial persecutions. Its protests against the Führer's movements in Eastern Europe, which bring Germany quite close to the Soviet frontier, have been conspicuously less forcible and specific than those of the remote United States. It is talking in terms not of sanctions against Germany, but of barter trade with Germany.

Communism and fascism today are far more similar to each other than either is to the democratic system.

Fundamentally Opposed

Maurice Hindus

(Continued from Page 5)

everything, in Russia it is only an accident by birth. "In the folk state," says Herr Hitler, "the race question is raised to a predominant position." To the Russian, superiority of race is not only a repudiation of scientific truth but rank counter-revolution. In Soviet Russia, anti-Semitism is treason, often punished by death. In Germany, it is the law of everyday life and of everyday adventure.

There is this difference between the National Socialist treatment of Jews and the Soviet treatment of kulaks: Because of race theory no hope is held out to the Jew in Germany. But to the Bolsheviks, because of their theory of class struggle and equalization of classes, the kulak is promised restoration to citizenship when he has "reforged" himself into a new being. We may laugh at the word "reforged," but it is a fact that millions of kulaks have already been restored to citizenship.

* * *

The National Socialists consider war a builder of character; the Russians regard it as an evil. "In eternal combat," said Herr Hitler, "humanity has grown to greatness; in eternal peace it will go down to destruction." Had anyone dared to utter such sentiments in Russia, he would have been instantly arrested and charged with counter-revolutionary conspiracy.

In higher education, the following figures tell an illuminating tale. In 1932, there were in Germany 116,154 students in higher institutions of learning. In 1936, the number had shrunk to 67,082, and in 1937 to 53,753. In Russia, in 1913, there were in higher institutions of learning 112,000 students. In 1932, the number had increased to 394,000 and in 1938 to 650,000. Russia regards higher education as a good in itself. Germany limits it to imminent needs. "Why shouldn't a blacksmith be a college graduate?" the director of a ball-bearing factory in Moscow once said to me. I have never heard or read of any National Socialist leader who would make a similar announcement.

Consider further the divergence in the attitude toward women. In Russia the emphasis always is on woman's intellectual equality with men; in Germany the emphasis always is on her intellectual inferiority to men. Not a career in Russia is closed to women. The National Socialist slogan, "Thank God we reject women in Parliament, on the platform and in state administration," has been denounced in Russia as an example of Fascist "inhumanity to women."

* * *

Equally striking is the divergent attitude toward art. True enough, Russia has a rigid censorship and artists are required to conform to the ideology of the moment. But then the Russian ideology doesn't exalt war as a maker of character, or push women into a purely domestic environment or pronounce the blue-eyed man superior to the dark-eyed man. The Russians do not apply their censorship to artists of the past. Germany has banned Heine, Lessing, and Mendelssohn. In Russia these three German artists of letters and music are heroes.

* * *

Goethe has not been banned by the National Socialists but he hasn't been extolled. "We aren't and do not want to be the land of Goethe and Einstein," someone once wrote in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. In Russia both men command utmost admiration. Gogol was known for his adulation of the Czarist autocracy and the Orthodox church. Yet since the coming of the Revolution nearly eight million copies of his works have been printed. With the possible exception of Czechoslovakia in the pre-Munich days, I know of no country in which the great literature of the past, native and foreign, has been so eagerly studied as in Russia, not only in schools, but in factories and on farms.

To me National Socialist Germany and Soviet Russia are enemies for reasons of geography as well as for reasons of ideology. To an American, of course, any dictatorship is anathema; at least this is the case at present, and the Russian dictatorship as such may not be better nor worse than the German dictatorship. Yet in Russia the dictatorship is considered a temporary condition and in Germany it is to last at least 1,000 years. In Russia it is a means to an end; in Germany it is an end in itself.

Telescope for Africa

A two-ton mirror blank intended for the telescope to be built for Radcliffe Observatory, Pretoria, South Africa, has been cast, annealed, and shipped to England, where it will be ground and polished. It will be sent to Africa ready for installation some time this year and, when erected, will constitute Africa's largest 'scope.

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Over the Editor's Desk

OF FIRST IMPORTANCE to the peace front of the democracies is the state of the United Kingdom's preparations for defense, and for restorations of expeditionary naval, air, and army forces to full strength. These conditions are studied in a thoroughgoing way in an article in this issue of the magazine section by John Allan May of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. May's article forms an appropriate companion piece to the third article in the series on Europe today by Donovan Richardson, chief editorial writer of the Monitor. Mr. Richardson sets forth more of his conclusions resulting from his recent visit to England and seven other countries, where he had opportunity for talks with the men who help to make political policy as well as with the people of those countries in various walks of life.

WALTER WEST

Included among writers invited to the McDonald Observatory dedication last month, the Monitor's Natural Science Editor accompanied distinguished astronomers and builders of the world's second largest telescope on a visit to the Big Bend. A law setting aside 790,000 acres for park purposes was recently passed by the Texas Legislature.

Affecting everybody in the United States, in one way or another, is the disturbance caused by Congressional changes in the relief laws. That the final way of reconciling all the differing proposals for work relief that would be fair to all concerned has not yet been found has been made plain by recent events. The views of an expert in the field of relief who was still not immediately concerned with the WPA administration seemed in order, so we invited Walter West, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, to provide the discussion which is printed in this issue.

Students of government find endless interest in pursuing the ramifications of political policy, manifested in the modern dictatorships. Two schools of opinion have developed in the comparisons of National Socialist and Communist practices. One school, exemplified by William Henry Chamberlin's side of the debate printed this week, maintains that the Russian and German leaders of today are brothers under the skin, while the other school, represented by Maurice Hindus in his side of the debate, argues that the two systems are essentially unreconcilable. Both Mr. Hindus and Mr. Chamberlin write from first-hand experience in Russia.

From his vantage point as chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau, Erwin D. Canham has the political weather vane under continuous observation. Out of his study of the several stands made by the opposition to the Administration in Congress during the past few months has come the appraisal of the present situation, as it relates to the Presidency, printed in this issue.

Natalie Gordon put in a day recently that would make anyone not an accomplished housekeeper quail. She listened to the radio for 16 hours while carrying on duties around the house, seeking to form a concentrated estimate of the intake of a listener's day. She found much to praise and not a little that might well be altered for the better.

MAURICE HINDUS

In Preparation

The feats of civic housecleaning now going on in Brooklyn have attracted rather less attention than they justify, in the opinion of Joseph C. Harrison, of the Monitor's New York Staff, and he tells why next week. There will be another debate on a pressing issue of the times, this one being a discussion of the present effort being made in at least 20 states to require women in the civil service to resign if married to men who are gainfully employed. Advocating this legislation is Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr., Assemblyman of the Wisconsin Legislature, and opposing it is Mary Anderson, Director of Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

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Wide World

RECRUITS FOR THE TERRITORIALS

. . Britain Rearms

(Continued from Page 2)

the navy every week, which would give a total of more than 40 since Munich. At the same time it would give an inaccurate impression of increased strength, since most of these warships belong to the smaller classes, the torpedo boats, escort vessels, submarines, destroyers. Similarly it might give a wrong impression of Britain's sea might to report that there are in service at the moment 15 battleships, as many as Japan, Italy, and Germany can muster together, for the fact is that of these 15 battleships only one has the speed to deal adequately with the more modern capital craft of the Axis powers, although Britain also has three battle cruisers of the required power and speed. It is reckoned by naval experts that although, with 375 "first-line" warships, Britain is already numerically supreme, it will not be until 1943 that Britain will be at the height of its power at sea, for only then will all the five new, 35,000-ton, 35-knot battleships of the King George V class be on the high seas.

Most important recent addition to the strength of the fleet is the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, seventh aircraft carrier in the British navy. In addition, five shore airports have been taken over by the Admiralty. Signified by these developments is the increasing importance which British navy strategists attribute to aircraft. The navy now has its own air force, which is at present 250 strong, and its air arm is not included in figures for the total of Britain's Air Force strength. All the navy planes are now of the most modern type and comprise fighters, bombers, torpedo bombers and reconnaissance planes.

Although production of war planes has increased from 125 a month in September and 350 a month in January to 750 a month in July, the expansion of Britain's Air Force is not comparable to, say, the expansion of the army. As a matter of fact, it is the use of the word expansion, undefined, which has clouded the issue in the air.

What are the facts? In the first place, the most important fact is that Britain's air arm has been re-equipped rather than expanded. True enough, Britain's total of "first-line" planes has grown, but it has not grown very fast. The reserve of planes, on the other hand, has grown very rapidly.

In March, 1937, the home strength was brought up to 1,500 "first-line" planes, by the first expansion program. A second expansion program in 1938-39 did no more than bring the strength up to 1,750 "first-line" planes in March—250 planes in two years—and to about 2,000 in July. New squadrons are now in process of formation. The figures do not tell the true story. The second expansion program completely re-equipped the Air Force, and has brought the total of reserves to a level nearly approximating to that of "first-line" strength. In this way, while there are now only two additional squadrons at home (125 against 123), the defensive and attacking power of these squadrons has been increased very considerably. The Hurricane and Spitfire fighters are claimed to be among the fastest in service anywhere in the world, having a level war load speed of 335 and 367 miles per hour, respectively. Overseas squadrons have been similarly re-equipped. With Wellington, Blenheim, Hampden, Harrow, Whitley, and Sunderland bombers, Britain can span the whole European continent from two bases, one in Britain, the other in Egypt. These bombers have speeds ranging from 200 to 300 miles an hour, and fully loaded ranges from 1,000 to 3,240 miles.

For its own civilian defense, Britain has mobilized more than 2,000,000 men and women. Here the actual ground made and the amount that has yet to be made can be indicated in a table:

	Required	Enrolled
A. R. P. Services	1,460,000	1,408,000
Auxiliary Fire Service	254,000	181,400
Auxiliary Police Service	254,000	234,800
Civil Nursing Reserve	100,000	25,000
Midwives	No estimate	1,200
Auxiliary Coastguard Watchers	1,000	788
Women's Land Army	50,000	8,000
Evacuation Services	No estimate	65,000
Women's Voluntary Services	No estimate	83,000
Natl. Wireless Register	No estimate	2,000
Central Register of High Technical, Professional and Administrative Qualifications	No estimate	60,000

Although few deep air-raid shelters have been constructed, and portable blast-proof shelters have not yet topped 1,000,000, full evacuation plans have been drawn up for children and adults of vulnerable areas, and these could be put into effect immediately.

Perhaps more important than the actual figures of civilian defense is the fact that a very great change has come over the mentality of the country. There is scarcely a family that has not either had a son conscripted into the militia, or a daughter who has joined the women's auxiliaries, or a father or a mother who is an air raid warden or worker. All this may be distasteful to a land where peaceful freedom has for so long been an essential factor in life, but it has its better side in that it has helped to give the country a greater understanding of what is happening, a deeper unity in face of danger, and a more concerted determination to stop war coming.

. . Work-Relief

(Continued from Page 4)

ticular time to meet the need for employment. Such a program would need to include work of all types and varieties, and to develop resources for the employment of "white-collar" workers. It would be directly concerned with the conservation of the nation's human resources. Eligibility for employment on such programs would be based on ability and willingness to work and lack of availability of private employment with no discrimination because of residence or citizenship. Wages should be based on the prevailing wage principle, or on any other alternative satisfactory to organized labor.

2. Systems of automatic benefits for those who are unemployed and in circumstances which are subject to classification and automatic administration. These would include such systems as the present unemployment compensation, with the addition of benefits for loss of wages due to illness, and the further extension of the principle as categories can be established with proper administrative controls.

3. A system of grants-in-aid to the states for public assistance, which would include in addition to the old-age assistance, aid to dependent children; aid to the blind programs now in force; and provision for general assistance organized and developed on a basis of humane consideration of the needs of those not covered in the other programs. The need for general assistance is recognized now to apply to great numbers of persons who are and would be eligible for placement on work programs, but for whom jobs are not available, such as older persons not eligible for old-age assistance; those permanently disabled; the sick; those who had exhausted unemployment benefits, or who need for various reasons in the public interest supplementation of low earnings. Precisely as general assistance is not for a class or category but provides the basis for smoothly functioning employment and insurance systems, it is a basic and necessary part of the total program and needs the wholehearted backing rather than the neglect of the Federal Government.

* * *

A work authority, an insurance authority, and an assistance authority, implemented by a pervasive employment service, operated on a basis of co-operation between the federal, state, and local agencies, would constitute the necessary machinery. Most of the machinery is at hand in the Federal Government, and many of the necessary state counterparts are available. It would be machinery which could change gears, whereas the present program, never complete, nor completely co-ordinated, is thrown more out of kilter whenever some relatively minor adjustments are tried.

The present plans, added together, are expensive, and the alternate plan would be equally so, if the needed work programs were properly developed. The argument for a change must remain on the side of results, not of lesser cost. The cost is bound to be large as long as the nation has the responsibility for providing substitutes for private employment, and for protective and security measures for a large fraction of the population. But just because the cost is so large, and because everyone knows the problem is here for a long time to come, there is every reason to abandon slogans and establish a compact and workable system.

When visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939 enter the Metals Building they may see a model of a copper atom which is in the court or entrance to the Copper and Brass Industry Exhibit. The model is enlarged from its original 20,000,000,000 times.

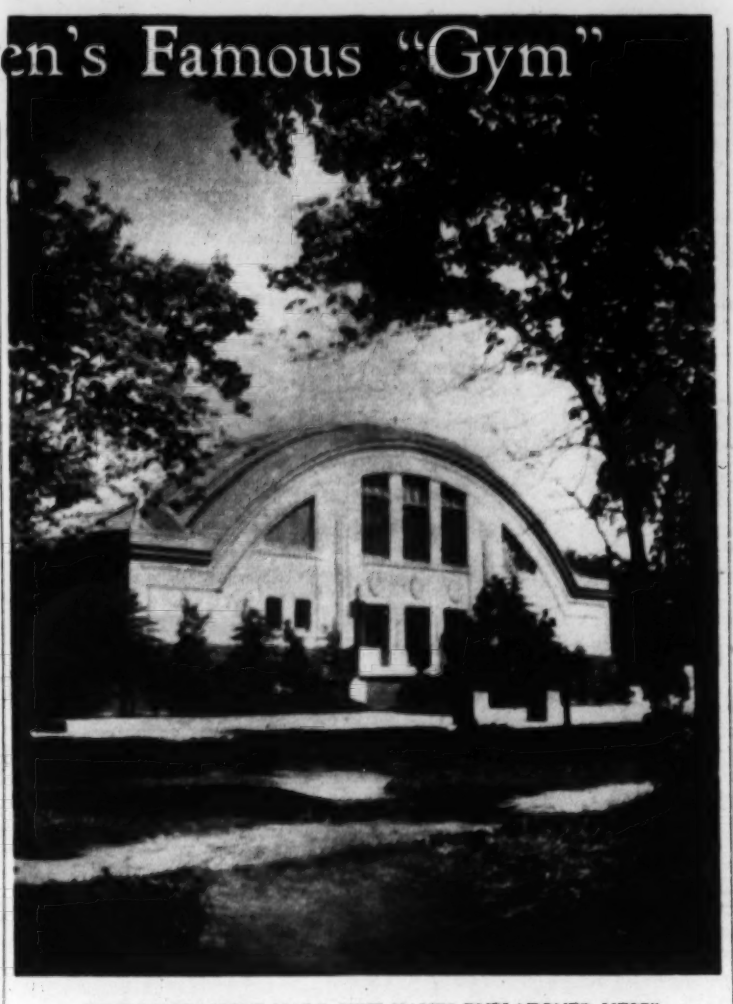
Mr. Patten's Famous "Gym"

RECOLLECTIONS OF GREAT MEN, great music, and great events are stirred by the news that Northwestern University's famed Patten Gymnasium is about to be demolished. Even the construction of a new and more modern gymnasium several blocks north cannot dim the memories clustering about the 30-year-old structure, which so much resembles a railway terminal in its general architecture.

Although "Patten Gym" has been a center for many university activities since it was dedicated in 1909, it never bore that name officially. By the wish of James A. Patten, "wheat king" and a trustee of the University for many years, who donated $300,000 for the construction of the building, it was officially known as "Northwestern University Gymnasium." But the name "Patten Gym" was popularly applied, as a kind of affectionate title, and even a good deal of the university publicity has used that designation.

When the gymnasium was new, it was the outstanding building of its kind in the United States, and for many years it set the pace for modern field houses. It was one of the first gymnasium-field houses to be equipped for indoor track and field meets, and the sports pages of the newspapers have recorded the results of many great intercollegiate meets held there. New marks were made, new names emblazoned in the annals of sport. When basketball began to draw crowds too big to be accommodated in the front portion of the building, a movable floor was added in the field house, and the games transferred to that section of the building.

The gymnasium has been a center for students from the beginning to the end of their university careers. Registration has taken place there for incoming freshmen, and more than a score of classes have gathered there for commencement exercises, receiving the diplomas which certified to their completion of the required courses of studies. Both the men and the women students in this great coeducational university used various portions of the building at various times for sports, which meant that virtually every student spent many hours within its walls.



"NEW MARKS WERE MADE, NEW NAMES EMBLAZONED HERE"
Once the Outstanding Building of Its Kind in the United States, Northwestern University Gymnasium Is to Be Demolished and Replaced by a Modern and Improved Building Which Will Continue to Bear the Familiar Title of Patten Gym

There they swam; there they played tennis and baseball during the winter months; there they played games and participated in calisthenics. There, also, during the winter or during inclement weather, the university's R. O. T. C. naval unit carried on drills and maneuvers.

Socially and intellectually and culturally, too, the Patten gym has been a center. Dances and "mixers" for the students altered its workaday character entirely. Statesmen and educators, authors and publicists, explorers and philosophers—men of note, spokesmen of various lands—have addressed student convocations here. During the World War the building housed mass meetings and marching men. In the spring of the year the walls would echo to the music of great orchestras, soloists, and vocalists, when the annual North Shore Music Festival brought several days of melody to the university campus, and the building was not big enough to hold all who would have attended had they been able to get in.

All of this tradition of service to the university and the university community will be continued in the new gymnasium, ground for which already has been broken by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, Northwestern University's retiring President. The new building will bear the name — officially this time — of "Patten Gymnasium," and it will be more up to date than the present gymnasium, on which wreckers soon will begin to work.

All of this is far removed from Northwestern University's original athletic equipment. From among the students enrolled in the young university back in the 1850's, one of the members collected 10 cents each, and with the total of $6 he bought a vaulting pole, an upright and a horizontal bar. This apparatus was set up in the southwest corner of the campus, and there used, so it is noted by Estelle Frances Ward, in her "Story of Northwestern University."

From the 1870's until the time the present Patten Gym was built, the students used a dilapidated red brick building as a gymnasium, and an inadequately equipped one at that. The students themselves, and the alumni, raised much of the money to build it, but the trustees were not consistently helpful, even forbidding intercollegiate games entirely at one time, so that for two years there was no university football team. That, obviously, was one of the saddest possible situations for an American university, and in 1905 it had been openly declared that there was no chance for Northwestern to progress until it had an adequate gymnasium.

At a convocation in June, 1908, ostensibly called to promote college spirit, students were electrified by the surprise announcement that Mr. Patten had agreed to donate $150,000 for a new gymnasium. Mr. Patten himself, as a trustee of the university, was present, and he spoke briefly. The news spread rapidly, of course, and in those days of effervescent collegiate spirit, cheers were—as the above history says—"violent and prolonged." Bonfires and speeches and songs continued through most of that night.

The original gift grew, as the plan developed, and before the gymnasium was completed Mr. Patten had almost doubled his original gift. The historian caps the matter, however, by saying that "No one who saw his face on the night of the dedication, when the great festival chorus broke into the university hymn, 'Quaecumque sunt vera,' can believe that he regretted the cost."

That dedication took place in the spring of 1909, concurrently with the first of the North Shore Music Festivals. The 1909 Commencement was held in the new gymnasium, and the athletic teams made it their home after that autumn. Since then it never has been idle and, while in subsequent years other gymnasiums and field houses have been erected, some larger and some more modern, few equal Patten gymnasium for architectural beauty.

President Scott, during his 19 years directing Northwestern University's affairs, has raised almost $40,000,000 for the endowment, and many new buildings have been, or will be, erected. The most recent gift, and one of the largest, was $6,735,000 donated by Walter P. Murphy, head of the Standard Railway Equipment Co., for the establishment of a school of technology at Northwestern. Mr. Murphy designated a site for the building which required that Patten Gym be moved. At first it was suggested that the gymnasium, which is 302 feet long, 132 feet wide, and three stories high, should be cut into three sections and moved to another site. Later, however, it was decided that it would be more economical and more satisfactory to demolish the present gymnasium entirely, and build a completely new one, with improvements in design, and that is the plan.

So, although Northwestern University's basketball team is going to be without a permanent home next winter, during the following year that team, and the entire university, will have a fine new gymnasium bearing—officially this time—the name of Patten Gym.

ROBERT W. DESMOND

"That which is altogether just shalt thou follow."
Deut. 16:20

While there is yet time, cannot the world resolve to examine every claim, with a desire not only for peace but for justice? The price of war will be terrible, and even the price of the present pre-war conditions is great. Peace and justice will be infinitely cheaper.

—Sisley Huddleston

. . What Ho! The Radio

(Continued from Page 3)

bring in from the sponsor that which the editor of Radio Guide terms "the flow of money, the blood-stream of radio."

Some precocious Johnny may ridicule the reasons given for the introduction of a new cereal, or resent the inclusion within a 15-minute story of a thrice-repeated and long-winded dissertation on the company's gift list, but sooner or later he presumably sends for the list or the program wouldn't continue.

By patient and diligent dialing one can get informative, entertaining, and satisfying programs out of the ether and into the parlor; but it's a grueling business to sift and strain them through the average day's mediocrity. Music tops the list, the quizzes are excellent, and certain dramatic offerings have definite merit. It is interesting to note that for the most part the finer the program, the briefer the sponsored announcement. One popular program limits its advertising blurb to 60 seconds and itself checks the temerity of the announcer who transgresses by even one second. Yet we all know who the sponsor is.

One company now introduces its orchestra by a simple statement that draws our attention "to the romance of oil." So with most of the programs which make the greatest appeal to our aesthetic appreciation, yet they are financially profitable and their sponsor is impressed on our memory by reason of their excellence and good taste.

Being a woman, I wish that the producers of household products would less obviously stress in their evening programs those daily duties which I want to forget when I relax. The pots and pans are put away; but not the thought of them so long as I am reminded at the beginning, middle, and end of every household program that this or that soap powder will make the kitchen gleam and be easy on my hands. By that time, I want something easy on my nerves!

I note with interest that the National Association of Broadcasters have announced a ban on the advertising of "hard liquor" and "on any product not meeting designated standards." How about a ban on broadcasters themselves who fail to meet standards of good taste and discrimination; who waste interminable moments marked off by that inexorable moving red arrow on the radio clock by boresome and irritating repetition of a sponsored product—repetition that is an insult to the average audience?

The woman whose place is in the home is radio's most potent audience. Women, according to statistics, exclusively control an overwhelming percentage of all the expenditures for retail goods. Yet there is no woman commissioner on the membership of the FCC (Federal Communications Commission), the duty of which is to so supervise broadcasting that it shall be "in the public interest, convenience and necessity."

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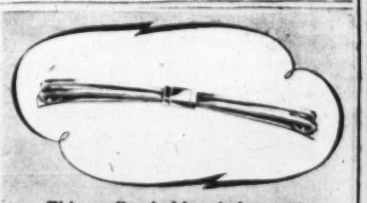
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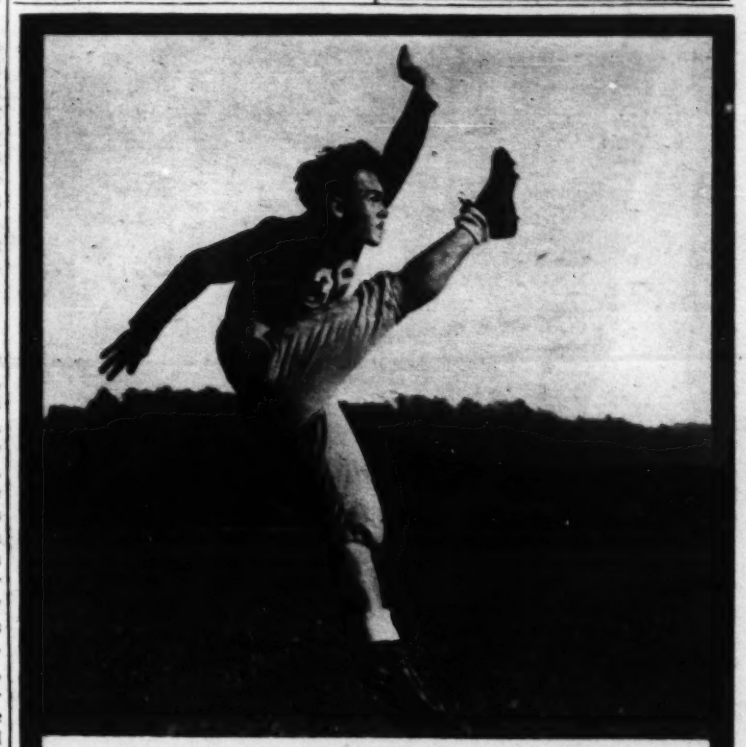
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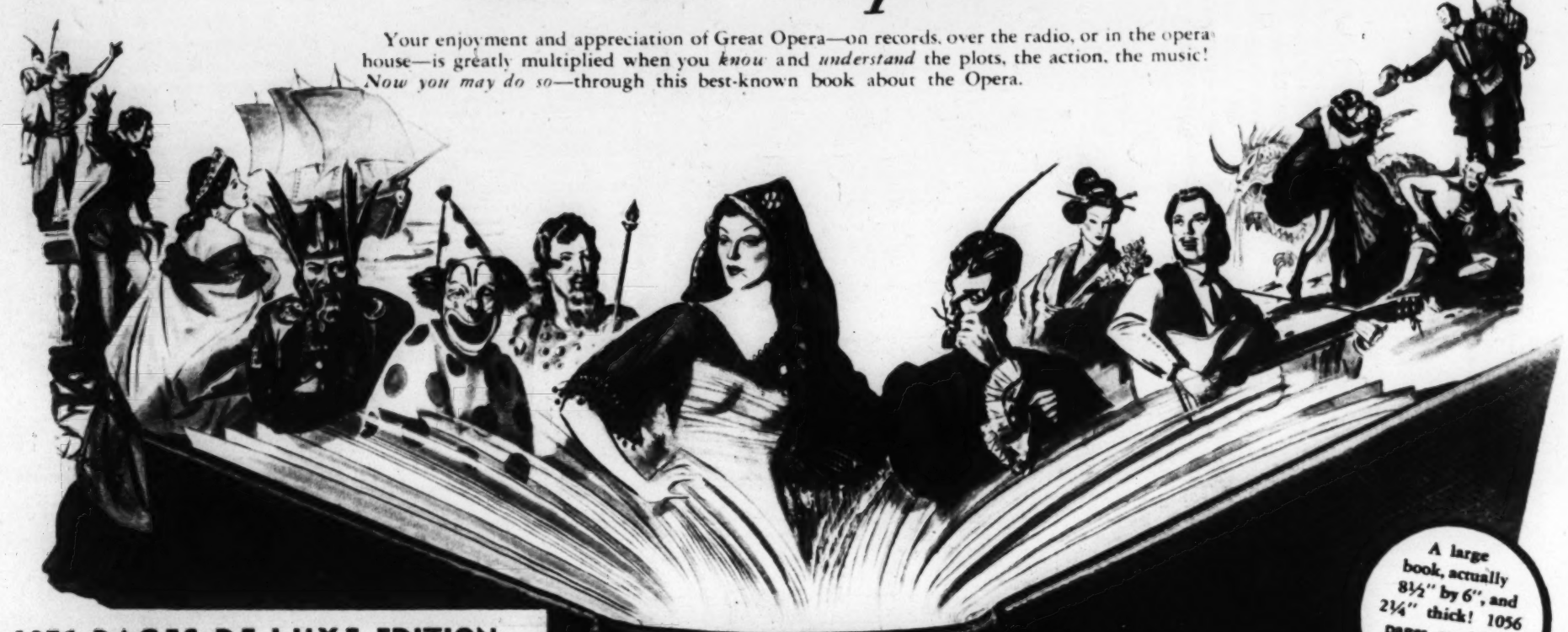

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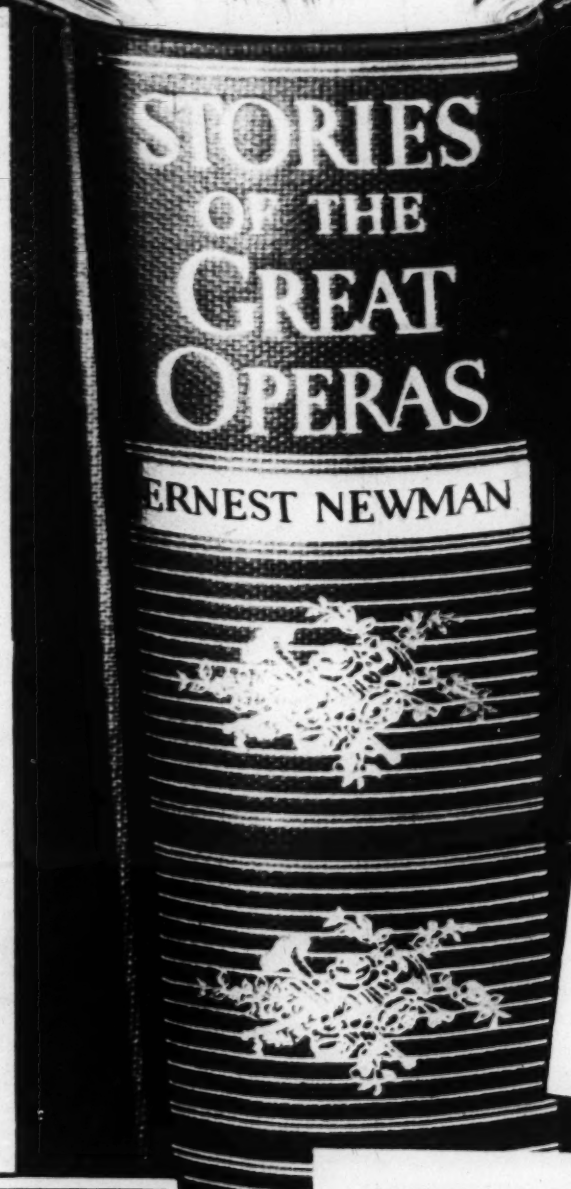

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